The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,241 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th Dec.
L. Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,, 1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	7 0	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2751	500	A. B. Dantell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shalford	16th ,,
— Nizam	2735	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L. Suez	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4900	800	C. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4500 800	C. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2984 500	G. Scrivener	26th	1885.
BOKHARA	2944 500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SHANNON	4189 800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

Rates to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
GIAVA	3,600	400	on Thursday 1st Jan. 1885.

Steam launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	1884
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	6 0	29th	Dec. 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th	Jan.
BERENICE	G. R. Verona	3,500	550	1st	March
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,100	600	2nd	April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd	May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th	Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,200	450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about	1884.
s.s. PERSIA	3779	500	Hutchison	12th	Dec. 1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	6th	Jan.
s.s. ASIA	3500	480	...	2nd	,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3099	480	F. Blight	4th	Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	1909	1-00	G. C. Boothby	1st	Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	St. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR	4,000	J. R. Rule	22nd do. 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	3,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	3,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,50	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley.	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steam-ship CLAN MCARTHUR. Captain Rule, sailing from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884.

The saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated amidships (forward of the engine and boiler space), and are light-ed throughout with the electric-light (Edison's patent); separate music saloon on the upper deck, smoking room.

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 8th December, inst. at 11 a.m., calling at Soumrees, Sunder Aoass, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 1,872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 13th December, 1884. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

AGENTS FOR

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ELECTRIC

BRUSHES

SOCKS, GENERATORS AND BELTS.

CHAS. LETTS & CO.'S
ANGLO-INDIAN DIARIES FOR 1885.

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Folio Size—Stiff Boards, Plain, Interleaved or ruled for Dr. and Cr. Accs., two or three days to the page	from As. 14 to	2 0
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4 to ,, Stiff Boards, Interleaved and ruled for Cr. & Dr. Accs.	from Re. 1-2 to	1 12
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SPECIAL AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED, in Poona, about 15th December a cheap HORSE for infantry charger. Waler or big C.B. preferred. Send particulars and price to "MIVENS," care of Messrs. WM. WATSON and Co., Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CLUB.

ISSUE OF 6 LACS 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

FORMS of APPLICATION for, and full information regarding, the above can now be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

B. V. R. C. RIFLE RANGES, COORLA.

MESSMAN DAVIJEE RUTTON has contracted to supply Refreshments to the Bombay Volunteers, on the Ranges at Coorla during the Class-Firing Season 1884-85, at a reasonable rate.

A. H. ATKINS, N. Capt.,
Adjt., Bo. V. R. C.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of

3 pice per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places :—
CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

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ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
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BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
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DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS

of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.

A collection unequalled in India.

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Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, AND BRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

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Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gas, and Press Stores.
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Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Sheet, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
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Cooking and Warming Stoves
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Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins, Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay

LAWN TENNIS,

JUST UNPACKED,

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

As used in best English Tournaments. AYLES' As used in best American Tournaments.

CELEBRATED

BATS.

Weights, 11 ozs. to 17 ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, and 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

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were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

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Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

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THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

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Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

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As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS,

HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.
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CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c.
BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults or children.
RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.
CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS, New-Year, and Birthday Cards, perfect Gems.
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CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence*.

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MERINO AND "SHRINKLESS"—"THIN AND SOFT." CASHMERE SOCKS

	Rs.	A.
FINE DRAB MERINO, Soft and Durable	21	0
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EXTRA SUPER, Light Drab or Lavender, very Thin and Elastic	25	0
EXTRA SUPER, Old Gold, Light Slate and Drab, new Colours, the Latest Novelty	26	0
SUPER FAWN MERINO, Fancy Stripes, Navy, Red or Brown	24	0
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SUPERFINE MERINO, neat Silk Stripes; perfect finished, very thin	32	0
PLAIN BROWN MERINO, very Soft and Elastic, Rich Silk Embroidered Side Clocks	28	0
SUPERFINE LIGHT BROWN MERINO, the very best quality, Silk Side Clocks richly embroidered in three colours	36	0
FINE DERBY MERINO, OR CASHMERE, Plain Drab Shade	28	0
EXTRA SUPERFINE Derby Ribbed, Soft and Elastic; a most perfect made Sock, fitting with great precision	39	0
REAL SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMBS WOOL, pure undyed yarn, suitable for sportsmen, The march, or hard wear	20	0
STOUT HAND-KNIT RIBBED, Navy Blue, Heather Mixed, &c., recommended for hard wear, per pair	3	8

Cash Discount.—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

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THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND SCHOOL PRIZES.

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The Lone Ranche. By do.	2 4
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The Princess Nobody. A Tale of Fairy Land. By Andrew Lang. Illustrations printed in colours by Edmund Evans	3 4
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How it all came round. A story. By L. T. Meade	3 4
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The Story of Siegfried. By ditto	3 12
Red Cloud. The Solitary Sioux. By Lieutenant-Colonel Butler	4 12
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Kate Greenaway's Language of Flowers. Cream coloured cover Rs. 3-4, or picture boards varnished	2 4
Harlequin Eggs & Rhymes. by J. Thorn, and coloured illustrations, by E. Chitty	1 8
In and Out. Ditto	1 8
Young England, Vol. 1884. A magazine for young people. Coloured plates	3 4
The Christmas Tree. With eight full-page plates printed in colours	2 4
Spindle Stories. By Ascott R. Hope. New yarns spun from old wool. Illustrated	2 4
Christmas Tree Land. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by Walter Crane	3 0
The French Prisoners. A Story for Boys. By E. Bertz	3 0
Charlie Asgarde. A Tale of Adventure. by A. St. Johnston	3 4
Fairy Tales from Brentano. Told in English by Kate F. Kroeker, pictures by F. C. Gould	3 4
On the Wings of the Wind. A Tale of Engine-driving Life by H. Frith	2 4
Traitor or Patriot? A Tale of the Rhye House Plot	2 4
Cyril Hamilton. His adventures by sea and land by C. R. Low	2 4
The Little People's Favourite Album. 100 Woodcuts and large coloured plates	3 4
The Feathers and Fur Picture-book. Fine large coloured plates	3 4
Nursery gift book. Coloured Illustrations	1 8
Children's play book do.	1 8
Horses and dogs, &c., do.	1 8
True Tales of Travel and Adventure. Valour and Virtue. By James Macaulay, Editor of "Leisure Hour"	2 8
Wild Adventures round the Pole. By G. Stables	3 4
A Brave Resolve, or, the siege of Stralsund. By author of "the Beggars"	2 4
The Crusoes of Guiana, or, the White Tiger. From the French, by L. Boussenard	4 12
The Gold Seekers. A sequel to the above	4 12
Heroes of Literature. "English Poets"	2 8
Middy and Ensign. By G. Manville-Fenn	3 12
What's in a Name. By Sarah Doudney	3 4
Paddy Finn. By W. H. G. Kingston	3 12
The Drummer Boy. A Story of the Days of Washington. By L. Rousselet	3 4
King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table. By Henry Frith	2 4
The Story of a Shell. A Book for Boys and Girls. By J. R. Macduff	3 12
The Son of the Constable of France. By Louis Rousselet	3 4
In Time of War. A Tale of Paris Life. By James F. Cobb	2 4
Picciola. By X. B. Saintine	3 4
Friar Hildebrand's Cross, or the Monk of Tavystoke Abbaye. By M. A. Paull	3 4
The Farm in the Karoo. A Story of Adventure in South Africa. By Mrs. C. Hobson	3 4
Some Heroes of Travel. By W. H. Davenport A. dams	3 4

A large assortment of Children's Toy Books always on hand at As. 6 and 10 each, and Indestructible Toy Books at As. 10 and Re. 1-4 each. Also Toy Books, bound in fancy cloth, with coloured illustrations at Re. 4-12, 3-4, and 2-4 each.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Hummum-street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the directors' report and Statement of Profit and Loss with audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st October 1884.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two directors in place of two who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DORABJEE & BEZONJEE,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, Dec. 4, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no wrong way to run them; wind bobbins without running the machine; have self-acting automatic patent spoolers. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA BANKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSE for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

LAUGHING lengthens life and if you wish to lengthen your life pay a visit to the GAIETY THIS NIGHT when ASHLAJEE of 60 will wish to marry SHERIN of 17 summers. After the piece the screaming farce of "LALIA PARAPAR" will be performed.

DON'T fail to be present at the GAIETY THIS NIGHT when an excellent song about the new viceroy will be sung by the whole Parsee Theatrical Company with a full band. Come one! come all!!!

THE STAIN ERADICATOR, for removing spots of oil, grease, paint, etc., from Silks, Carpets, Woollen Goods, etc., without injury. 6 and 10 annas per tin.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Cash Stores, Fort, Cumballa Hill, and opposite Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

FRESH arrival of Ham, Bacon, and Cheese; English, French and American Confectionery, Oilmanstores.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S RIFLES and GUNS can be had at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and BIRTHDAY CARDS.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Cumballa Hill.

OLEOGRAPHS, Oil-Paintings, Picture Cord, Ottoman Tassels, Arabian Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Cushions, Slippers.—PESTONJI SORABJI & CO., No. 35, Meadow-street.

ROSES and CHOICE FLOWERS from the Poona Nursery, this morning. Apply Purveying and Provision Cash Stores, opposite the Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

ALLAHABAD English and French Confectionery, Bon-bons, Crackers, Russian Torpedoes, Crystallized Fruits and Fancy Fruits.—W. J. ESSAI.

AUCTION SALE of Col. Stockley's valuable house and Furniture, Brougham, Victoria, Phaeton, Pianoforte, English double harness, lady's saddle, Alderney cow, &c., at Middle Combs to-day, Saturday, at 1 p.m.

ROYAL HOME, next to Rogers & Co., Fort.—Hot Tiffins As. 8; Monthly Boarders Rs. 50; daily As. 4.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY.—Further supplies by next mail steamer, to prevent disappointment. Orders should be registered at once. Agents, T. HIGSON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED per Mail, good double and single Terai hats at Rs. 3-8 and 7-8, also assorted kinds of Pagrees.—I. A. LAURA & Co., Travelling Hat Warehouse.

FRESH ARRIVALS—Plush bags, jewel cases, sewing cases, and a variety of other articles at our Fancy Repository.—SEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION to EUCLID, for beginners, by R. WAITE, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1, postage one anna.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

EUROPEAN LAD WANTED.—Wanted, a European lad, well mannered, sensible, and active, of quick intelligent address, the latter qualification indispensable. Apply at once to the Manager, THACKER & Co., Limited.

LOST, on the 24th ultimo, by a Parsee family while journeying from Grant Road Station to Nine Gradus, Gold BRACELET value Rs. 500. Any one detaining the same will be handsomely rewarded. Address M., care of this paper.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Ezuljee Pestonjee, 41 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, illustrated Price-lists free by post.

FOR SALE.—One English Bull-Terrier Dog and a Fox-terrier with litter. Just arrived by the s.s. Bassano.—Apply to 141, Queen's Road.

WANTED, by an experienced English Nurse, the care of Children or Lady going home by Peninsula early in January. Address M. Hart, care of R. M. Fulton, Esq., C. S., Judge, Nasik.

FINEST ITALIAN VERMOUTH, highest award at the National Exhibition, Turin, Rs. 21 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special Manufacture for Hot Weather Suits.—BADRAM, PILL & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Appl. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llewodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compa s D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Re. 2 per suit, &c. Nanoo Khyra & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

HIGH DOG-CART FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, December 6.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to six Millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Income is £500,000 per annum.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (PARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have stocks of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, &c.—E. B. Imray & Co., Watchmakers.—CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just received, 16, 20, 24 and 26 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2½. Galvanized Screwed Iron & Wrought Metal Mart.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Easy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED by s. s. Manila, gold pebble spectacles, also steel, Rs. 8. Long experience and combinations for adjusting proper number need not be commended.—A. N. Davar, No. 7, Meadow-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur. N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample tree on application.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Purses and Leather Bags, Portmonnaies, &c., dressed and undressed Dolls, Box Boys, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and tan to be set colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exubition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTIONOF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Aukari Act, Periodical survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

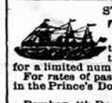
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK SHEEP
OR
SOCIAL PESTS.
A Gujarati Play
by
NANABHAI R. RANINA, ESQ.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY will give a representation of the above Play at the ESPLANADE THEATRE, opposite the Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1884.

Doors open at 8.30. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Admission Fee as usual.

STEAMER TO HULL.



THE Splendid Steamer PRINZ GEORGE, Captain F. Felde, 2,295 tons, to SAIL for HULL on or about the 16th instant, has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock.

F. FELDE, Commander.

Bombay, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ALGITHA has ARRIVED from Mauritius and is discharging in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading accompanied by delivery orders for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

No claim will be entertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain, Owners of s.s. Algitha.

Bombay, 5th December, 1884.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, at present occupied by S. J. David, Esq., and previously by Dr. Cook. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, known as the French Bank's Bungalow, thoroughly repaired and painted. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Maconochie. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND-CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this railway from the twenty-second to the thirty-first December (both dates inclusive) available for the return journey up to the fifteenth of January, 1885, inclusive.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 5th of December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that NAGARDAS DHACHAR has, from Magsar Wud 3 of Sumvat 1941, the fourth day of December, 1884, of his own free will, withdrawn himself from partnership in the shop kept by me the undersigned and Vithuldas Jadowjee at Pydhoni. If after this notification any person will enter into any dealing with the said Nagardas Dhachar in the name of the undersigned Vithaldas Jadowjee, he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.—Dated this the fifth day of December 1884 (Magsar Wud 4 of Sumvat 1941,

શાહ વીઠલદાસ જાદવજી.
VITHULDAS JADOWJEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for certain works in connection with the building of a new or enlarging the pattern of the present structure, north of the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on and after the 10th instant, where also Form of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these Forms only, endorsed "Tender for Overbridge at Byculla," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till 1 p.m. (gun fire) of the 22nd instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 5th December, 1884.

'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
In all the latest Designs and at all Prices.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE.
15th and 17th December, 1884.
Shunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

The Annual bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of furniture of Messrs. DEVARENNES and Co. will take place at 1 o'clock on the 15th and 16th instant, at their well known establishment, Shunkersett House.

Catalogues will be ready on the 14th instant. Furniture on view three days before sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF 1,488 BAGS LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thacker Khatow Veerjee and Heerjee Devcurn, trading under the name and firm of Khatow Veerjee, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1884, at 2 p. m., at No. 60 Warehouse (of Mr. Gokuldass Kullianjee), opposite the Carnac-bunder Stati n, Mandvie, the following:

1,14 bags linseed.
361 " wheat.

Will be sold into small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EXISTING LICENSES for the SALE of COUNTRY TOBACCO, SUFFAND BEEDES in the Town of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. All persons requiring renewal of existing licenses are required to make their applications on or before the 15th idem to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Prince's Dock, in order that there may be sufficient time for the preparation and issue of fresh licenses in cases in which renewal is required. The Tobacco Warehouse.

Applications for renewal are required to attend in person, which are to be obtained at the Collector of Customs and Opium, actual holders.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that EXISTING LICENSES for SALE of Europe and American TOBACCO and CHEROOTS in the Town and Island of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. Under Act IV of 1857 all persons, Hotel Keepers, and others retailing Tobacco Cheroots and all preparations of Tobacco are required to take out licenses which are obtainable on application to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock.

The charge for each license is one rupee per annum or for any part of a year.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds (each of 30 tolas or 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium,
Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
Engineer's Department.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, by the Engineer up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 12th December, for the supply of the following articles, viz:—

Wrought-Iron and Steel
Castings,
Coals,
Timber,
Paints and Oils,
Station-ry,
Provisions,
Sand and Chunam,
Miscellaneous hardware,

Delivery to commence from 1st January, 1885.

Forms of tender, schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples seen on application to the undersigned.

No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.

The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone-bunder, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
STINGING Irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kaibadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A.W.I. American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the seven points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

NONE BETTER! NONE CHEAPER!!

THE ever-increasing demand has proved the superiority of the KANNY WATCHES over any others offered for even higher prices.

KANNY & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC.
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Parell Hill, opposite the Government House. It commands a most charming view all round. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, desirable RESIDENCES in Fort near the European General Hospital, facing the sea Rent Rs. 1-0, 75, 60, and 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, with a large compound and fruit garden, in Nowbit-lane, Mazagon, known as the Nabob's Bungalow, lately vacated by the Freemasons. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF Messrs. Lee & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Aerated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious purpose-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
October, 1884. Lambert Hall, Karachi.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of ejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS, 1885.

COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
THE HONORABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
MEMBERS:

JOHN GORDON, Esq. NANABHAI B. JEJIBHAI, Esq.
HAJI KASIM MAHOMED E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S.
SHELEMAY, Esq. MAJOR A. B. PORTMAN.
E. T. Leith, Esq., L. L. M. VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esq.
DR. D. MACDONALD, M. D.

SECRETARY:
J. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Natural Products and Arts-wares of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened at Antwerp on 1st May, 1885, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of Fabrics of all descriptions, Jewellery, Pottery, Wood-carving, Metal-work, Ethnological specimens, &c, &c. &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to Antwerp.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to Antwerp of all Exhibits and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the Exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back at the expense of Government.

All articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained on application to the Secretary, and all articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package, to the Secretary, Sir J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled Antwerp Exhibition.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary not later than the 1st February, 1885.

All packages must be delivered by the 1st February 1885, afterwhich date no articles will be received.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	9
Do. Pints	"	"	3 9
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5 10
Do. Pints	"	"	3 10
Ginger Ale	"	"	2 12
Champagne Cider	"	"	5 0
Phosphozone	"	"	4 0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11 11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11 11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11 11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4 12
Do. Pints	"	"	3 10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homjee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rustombatlino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 19 0
Geidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leib raumilch	" ...	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" ...	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ...
Leibraumilch	" ...	" 22 0
Scharzhofberger-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler Hasenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lavelle	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barrere	" 19 ...	...
Chateau La Begoroe	" 24 ...	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 14 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG, FREERE, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	" 28 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SONN—VIENNA.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Bolteau & Co.	" 30 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Son Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per dos. pints.	Per dos. pints.
St. Paul	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 6 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Comford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Gin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 31 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magen bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Sherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Dos.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brandevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Real St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand	" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Bab	" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 1
Finnish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 1 lb. tin	2 4

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin
Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Rit Asparagus in Water	" 1 0	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Cod do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Mallery	" 0 14	" 0 14

From

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Dec. 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MANAGER OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The trial of Andrew Morton was resumed before his lordship and the same special jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence.

The examination of Nana Saheb was continued. In answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, he said.—Besides the four occasions mentioned by me, I gave Mr. Morton a further sum of Rs. 500 two or three months after the last payment. He was then seated on a chair under a tree in his compound. It was evening, and no one else was present. I had the money tied up in a handkerchief, and at Mr. Morton's request I placed it in a flower-pot. I have worked under other officers, Mr. Henry Conder amongst them, but none of them ever measured my work.

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—You have told us of having given money to Mr. Morton. Did you ever give him anything else?—Yes, a cow, a turkey, a ham in tin, fruits, vegetables, and tattee-work for his verandah.

Who arrested you?—While I was on a ballast train I received a telegram, and left by the night train for Secunderabad. On arriving there I went to Mr. Morton's house. He was not at home. I then went to the railway station, and saw him there. He and the police inspector were standing together. Mr. Morton asked me where I had been. I said I had been to his bungalow to ask about the telegram he had sent me. He said, "Who told you to go there?" After that, whilst I was standing near, he made a sign to me with his index finger; and in an undertone he requested me not to admit anything about the ballast. I was not then under arrest, but was arrested five or six hours later.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. He said.—The ballast supplied by me at was cancelled by Mr. Morton on account of its 24 mileage quality. I told him I had been paid for it.

And he allowed you to be paid the money for it a second time?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Morton send Moorteza Ali to see if the ballast was there?—Yes.

Did not Moorteza tell Mr. Morton that you were entitled to credit for two train-loads of ballast, measuring 4,004 cubic feet?—Yes.

And you and Moorteza fraudulently inserted a 2 before the 4, making the figure 24,004?—Yes.

And you fraudulently obtained payment for 24,004 cubic feet of ballast, did you?—Yes.

Tell me how much of the money you received for the 24,004 cubic feet of ballast you gave to Moorteza Ali?—I gave Rs. 300 for Raghunath and Moorteza Ali. They were both parties to the fraud. I knew Moorteza for some years, and Raghunath since Mr. Morton took charge of his office. Nurali, the pay clerk, I have known for five or six years, since the time he had been making payments to me.

Now, I am going to speak to you about the conversation you had with Mr. Morton regarding the carriage. Was that the first time you had spoken to him about committing these frauds?—Yes. I don't remember what month it was in.

What part of the year was it?—The beginning, the middle, or the end. (A laugh.)

Was it in the cold weather or hot weather?—I don't remember. If it had been in the monsoon, I would have remembered it. I did not complain when I got the Rs. 400 on the Dharur item. I asked the clerk what entries had been made in the bill, and refused to sign it. I told Mr. Morton about it, and he told me I was a fool.

How much in excess did you get on that bill?—Rs. 10, Rs. 15, Rs. 40, or Rs. 50, not more. About 5 p.m. on the day I was paid the money I took Rs. 300 with me and went to Mr. Morton's house.

Why did you put the money under the cushion, instead of going straight to Mr. Morton and giving him the money there?—Thinking before the chuprasee could see from where he was, I did not hand the money to Mr. Morton, but went inside.

Mr Jardine put in some documents to prove an *alibi*, showing that the prisoner was not in Secunderabad on the 5th that day, but was travelling on the line.

The judge said it appeared that Mr. Morton was on that day travelling on the line, miles and miles away from Secunderabad. If the prosecution could see any chance of a conviction after that, they must be very sanguine.

Witness.—On the occasion I took the money to Mr. Morton's house in a bag I did not like to give him the bag, as it was dirty and had curry stains on it.

Mr. Jardine.—And you spread all the five hundred rupees on a seat in the verandah?

Witness.—Yes.

Were you not afraid of the chuprasee seeing you on that occasion?

Witness.—I did think about the chuprasee on that occasion.

You said that about a month or a month and a half after the third payment of Rs. 300, Mr. Morton went by train to Wadi. Would you be surprised to hear that on that day Mr. Morton did not go at all by a night train?

Witness.—I don't know the dates. I cannot say positively whether this happened before or after the installation of the Nizam.

Counsel for the defence then put in documents or *Journals* of Mr. Morton's of the months of January to June inclusive.

Witness continued that all his evidence as to dates and time was guess-work. He took the money to Mr. Morton on the day he was paid the bill. He carried the money in his hands in two handkerchiefs. He placed the money in a flower pot in the garden according to Mr. Morton's order. He then informed Mr. Morton where it was. The distance from where Mr. Morton was sitting to the flower pot was about ten yards. He did not make any other overcharges in the bill to Mr. Morton. He had stated all those he remembered. He had paid Raghunath Rs. 300. Two or three months after he paid Mr. Morton he paid Moorteza Ali; and a month after that he paid Raghunath. Nursai used to ask him for money for Moorteza Ali, and the latter therefore increased the ballast business. He had said if witness would give him Rs. 75 he would give him measurement for Rs. 100 in excess. The Rs. 25 would therefore be pocketed by witness. Witness did not know how Moorteza Ali was to increase the measurement. He could not tell the date when it was done, but he guessed it to be before the two orders were given that ballast was increased. He could not say where the ballast was increased, but thought it was at Chittapore. This was the first transaction with Moorteza Ali. On the second occasion the latter also increased the ballast by Rs. 100. This was done a month after the first transaction. Moorteza Ali did not mention the mileage of increase. Witness gave Moorteza Rs. 75, and retained Rs. 25 himself; but Moorteza had desired that Rs. 25 of his share should be given to Raghunath. This was done. In another measurement Moorteza increased it by Rs. 900. He could not state what mileage increase it was.

Mr. Jardine.—How is it you recollect accurately your transactions with Mr. Morton, and not with Moorteza Ali? Surely this was a big sum?

Witness said he could state them if he saw the bills. He could not at all tell the date of the fraud of Rs. 900; it would be found in the bills. It was about four or five months before his arrest.

What was the item in the bill of this increase?

Witness.—It was not in respect of one item; it was for several, as ballast, earthwork, etc.

What became of the Rs. 900?

Witness.—Rs. 333 were taken by Raghunath, Rs. 333 by Moorteza, and the balance retained by me.

You yourself signed the bill?

Yes. I received the money on signing the bill.

Were you not afraid at this extensive fraud?

Witness.—Yes, I was frightened we would be found out.

Who did you think would find you out?

Witness.—The Saheb (meaning Mr. Morton) was taking money, these people were receiving money, and I did not know what would become of me if an outcry were raised. I thought if it were found out it would be cut from my pay, and I would not be able to get any from Raghunath and Moorteza. I told them of my fears. They said, "We have jewellery: don't fear. You be faithful to us." I was not afraid of Mr. Morton finding us out.

His lordship.—Whom were you then frightened of?

Witness.—I was not frightened of anyone in particular.

Mr. Jardine.—If you bribed Mr. Morton, what reason had you for bribing his subordinates?

Witness.—Because they offered to give me Rs. 100 increase, and Rs. 25 out of each increase then came to me.

What was the next payment to Moorteza Ali?

Witness.—Rs. 75. He did not state to me from what measurement the increase was made. It was for Rs. 100. The next one was Rs. 300, paid to Raghunath. These were all the frauds with Raghunath and Moorteza. I recollect no more.

When did you first make a clean breast of all this?

Before Colonel Dobbs, when I was granted a full pardon.

His lordship.—I think he was offered a full pardon on condition that he told the truth. (A laugh.)

Witness.—I had stated these facts before that to my pleader, Mr. Battenburgh. I was nineteen days in jail before I made a statement to Colonel Dobbs. I had no conversation with the police in regard to these matters. Inspector Stevenson did not come to me. Mr. Stevenson generally brought the railway document to me. He used to stop at the station, and call me there. So far as I recollect, I was only once sent for to the station. My brothers were not allowed access to me. I was willing to give every information when I was at Colonel Dobbs's court.

The court then adjourned, it being 5 o'clock, to re-assemble next morning (Saturday) at eleven.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd December, 1884.

Hours of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·973
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·1
Dew Point	57·3
Relative humidity of Air	543
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·4
General Direction of Wind*	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	311

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd December, 1884.

THE RECEPTION OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Read Government Resolution No. 457, dated 26th November, requesting the Director of the Indian Marine to have the goodness to arrange the necessary details for the landing of Earl Dufferin at the Apollo-Bunder in communication with the Trustees of the Port and the Commissioner of Police as was done on the occasion of the landing of the Marquis of Ripon in November, 1880. Read letter to the director of Indian Marine, dated 29th November, intimating that as on the occasion of Lord Ripon's landing there is no objection on the part of the Trustees to his using the Apollo-bunder in Whatever manner may be considered expedient, but that as the roadway of the bunder is maintained by the Municipality, the sanction of that body should be obtained before the road is in any way cut up. Read also Government Resolution No. 462, dated 1st December, communicating to the Political Department a letter from the Director of Indian Marine, in which he states that the cost of enclosing and doing up the space at the Appollo-bunder for Earl of Dufferin's reception is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The Marine Department calls upon the Political Department to sanction the proposed expenditure.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE BEACON ON MALET SHELF.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th November, reporting that the iron beacon on Malet shelf was fouled by some craft unknown on the night of 6th instant during a squall and damaged. He states that the beacon was somewhat bent before by previous collisions, but that an examination made at low water shows that now two of the legs are broken off close to the rock and that some of the joints are broken. He forwards a sketch showing the appearance of the beacon, and estimates the cost of repairs approximately at Rs. 200, for which expenditure he asks sanction. He states that the repairs have been taken in hand in order to take advantage of the present springs.

Resolution.—The proposed expenditure is sanctioned.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

Submitted letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 6th October, recommending that special rates be charged when cotton, wool, and coir brought by boat for shipment overside have to be landed owing to bales having burst or when such bales require repacking or re-pressing. Submitted further letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 21st October. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—For cotton, coir, and wool brought by boat for shipment overside when bales are burst and when for that or any other reason they require to be landed at the dock, the following charges should be made.

	Cotton.	Coir.	Wool.
On landing if work is done by Mucca um, per bale	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6
On re-shipment if work is done by Mucadum, per bale	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6
On re-shipment if work is done by Trust, per bale	0 2 0	0 2 9	0 4 6

THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

Submitted report by Engineer, dated 2nd, instant on tenders for Dock excavation contract. Also letter from Messrs. Kirby and Company, dated 26th November, 1884, and from Mr. J. T. Liudsley, dated 2nd instant. The report having been received just before the meeting and not having been read by the chairman was not read at the meeting nor were the letters.

Resolution.—The tenders and the Engineer's report thereon are with the letters abovementioned referred for consideration to a special committee consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Olivant and Thorburn.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Agent Navigazione Générale Italiana giving notice that in future their vessels will not require to use the Dock, and giving notice that the agreement will terminate on and after 28th February next:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Nov., 1884.	For week ending 30th Nov., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	12
,, ,, out of ,,	17	20
,, transported	14	9
,, attended to	None	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 28th Nov., 1884.	For week ending 28th Nov. 1883.
Vessels entered	6	8
,, left	6	7
,, remaining in dock	13	15

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 4 East Indians, 5 Native Christians, 257 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 339 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 years was 289. The deaths are thus classified; 1 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 81 from fever, 38 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 198 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 44·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·7 per 1,000 per annum.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

The outcry in the North and Midlands against the interference with ordinary fixtures on the part of the Football Association has brought the committee of that body to book. At a meeting held on November 3 a resolution was passed at the suggestion of the Lancashire Association. It was resolved to review the whole question again, and suspend the operation of the objectionable rule till some final arrangement could be arrived at. The annual Rugby match between the R. I. E. College, Cooper's Hill, and Oxford has resulted in a win for the latter by three goals and a try to one. Near the commencement of the game, Cooper's Hill showed a bold front, their half-backs being wonderfully active, but the dark-blues gradually penned them, though their opponents stubbornly contested every inch of ground. Towards the close good play marked the Oxonians in the match against East Sheen. Both teams were not playing their full strength, still a very fair game resulted, Oxford winning by two goals and three ties to nil. Playing Middlesex under association rules the blues had again a very easy victory. The metropolitan county brought a very weak team, and in consequence the ball was hardly away from their goal. The result, four goals to nil, does not represent the actual state of the play, though the fact that three of the four goals scored is partially accounted for by the good play of the Middlesex half-backs and the back, and more particularly of the goal-keeper. The sister University of Cambridge also enjoyed its full share of success. To begin with, the Rugby game the light blues succeeded in inflicting a defeat on the Old Leysians. They were pressed in the commencement, but danger was averted by a series of close and vigorous rushes. Varsity A good deal. After half-time the University men warmed up and scored two tries, the only points obtained in the game, and thus won. The Association team playing against the Old Foresters also scored a win by two goals to nothing after a spirited game. When pitted against the Casuals the University team had it all their own way, winning by eight goals to love with the greatest ease. In the match held between Edinburgh University and the Edinburgh Academicals the Varsity got a try by a very smart piece of play, but this being the only point of the game, victory rested with the students. Glasgow University was not so successful in a match against West of Scotland. The latter being well represented remained in the University territory during the entire game, and won a somewhat one-sided match by three goals and two tries to nil. One of the most important of the Scotch inter-scholastic meetings is that between Fettes and Loretto. In the match, between them Fettes had a very powerful team, being strong with forwards and behind. They consequently won easily by two goals and two tries to nothing. The Woolwich boys visiting Sandhurst were completely overmatched, and suffered defeat by three goals and one try to a try. A team of the R. A. College Cirencester visited Marlborough, and a pleasant game resulted in a victory for the visitors by a goal and five tries to nil. In the match East *vs.* Present Mariburians the latter won by a goal and a try to nil. Under Association rules Lancing College defeated Brighton by five goals to none. On the same day that the Old Foresters were playing Cambridge they played another team against Westminster School, but owing to their strength being thus divided they suffered defeat by four goals to none. The boys also scored a victory over a strong team of Clapham Rovers by three goals to two. An exceedingly good and evenly contested game under Rugby rules was played at Cheltenham between the College and the Clifton Club, the boys being victorious by two goals and a try to two goals. Among other important games the one deserving most notice was that between London and the West of England. The rapid spread of the Rugby game which has of late taken place in the south-western shires—notably Devon, Gloucester, and Somerset—has caused their representatives on the Rugby Union committee to "agitate" for a contest against the metropolis. A season back the matter was warmly discussed in the columns of the *Sportsman*, Mr. A. A. Mitchell strenuously advocating better representation for the West in the more important fixtures, or, at any rate, a chance of distinguishing themselves in good company; and the Union, seeing the wisdom of his suggestions, announced the contest in question as a trial for the match London (or more correctly South of England) *v.* 'Varsities to take place a week later. With the full strength in the field the united counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Devon can muster a fifteen of no ordinary calibre, but unfortunately on the occasion under notice suffered greatly from the absence of numerous cracks. The London team was undoubtedly strong, even without one or two whose names had been announced. The Londoners won by two goals and one try to nil, after a well-contested game, the play in which could not altogether be termed exceptionally brilliant. An interesting Rugby match took place between Leicester and Nottingham, both sides being well represented. Leicester scored a victory by one goal and two tries to nil. One of the grandest display of football witnessed in Durham was at the match which took place at Hartlepool between Yorkshire and Durham, and resulted in a victory for the former by goal and a try to a try. Under Association rules Kent and Surrey met at the Oval. Surrey had a very fair team, but Kent had but a weak eleven. Surrey was the first to score, but just before time Kent equalised matters by securing a goal, the game thus resulting in a draw. The first round of the Association Challenge Cup has been finished, and draws for the second round have been made. Queen's Park after their defeat and consequent removal from the Scotch competition have made up their minds to have a good try for the English Cup, and owing to the club which was drawn against them having scratched, they are left in for the second round. But in a friendly match against Aston Villa they have suffered defeat by two goals to one, a result due to the setting in of darkness, which enabled the Villa forwards to secure a goal just before time was up. Another powerful Scotch club, the Vale of Leven, has also been trying conclusions with a crack English club, the Blackburn Rovers. The game was very fast, and the Rovers with the worst of luck lost by two goals to one. It is worthy of note that out of five matches played the Rovers have lost four and won but one only.

BILLIARDS.

The most important events of the week have been the spot-barred tournament at the Aquarium and the match between Roberts and Sala. In the former four well-known players were engaged, Cook, Bennett, Peall, and Mitchell, who has already won in two tournaments this season. Roberts, owing to his match with Sala, was an absentee. The tournament was commenced on Saturday, Nov. 8, and on Thursday evening the score stood as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
J. Bennett	4	1	W. J. Peall	2	3
D. Richards	4	1	J. Lloyd	2	3
W. Cook	2	2	J. Dowland	1	4
W. Mitchell	3	2	F. White	1	4

The tournament was on the American system, and 500 up. Amongst the chief incidents of the game may be mentioned the following. On the first day Cook (owes 50) easily disposed of Mitchell (receives 25). He played in much better form than he has done for some time past, and it was something like his old prowess when he compiled a faultless break of 136. Mitchell lost by 117 points. Mitchell did not play anything so well as in the last two tournaments. On the second day Cook and Bennett with two wins each stood at the head of the list. The first-named was again in fine form, making a break of 156 and supplementing it with 99. In the third day in the game with Lloyd (receives 150) Cook with a break of 161 soon pulled to the front, but from that point it was a neck and neck race, and Lloyd playing in his best style won amidst much surprise. On the same day another good game was witnessed between Mitchell and Bennett. To commence with, the former got well away with efforts of 103, 77, and 86, and was leading by 207 points at one part of the game, but a lucky fluke enabled the ex-Champion to get his own back, another accident in the middle assisting the break. Still Mitchell retained a lead of 100 points into the last hundred, but Bennett then ran out with a contribution of 132 from 368, and won by 77 points amid general cheering. This left Bennett at the head of the poll. The next stage of the game resulted in a tie between three, Cook, Bennett, and Richards with three wins and one game lost each. The game between Cook and Richards was the only point of the game resulted, Richards having all his own way, and whereas he obtained the necessary 500 in eleven breaks, Cook was unable to dispose of his opponent, and was beaten by 503 points. The winner made two breaks of three figures, viz., 150 and 112, the latter unfinished. Bennett winning his game was left to tie with Richards, as already stated. On the day that this tournament commenced a match was played in the Billiard Hall in Leicester Square between Roberts and Sala. The game was 10,000 points up, spot-barred, Sala to receive 3,000 points, for a prize presented by Messrs. Thurston and Co. tioberts, who had been playing in excellent form, accepted the challenge, and won the toss, and broke and take the prize of 100 guineas offered by Messrs. Thurston, to which allusion was made two weeks ago. The match was to extend over five days. From the beginning Roberts and Sala's score was fine form, making break after break which fairly brought down the house. The rapidity and accuracy with which he played was simply marvellous, and many expressed surprise that he broke down at all, as he seemed to be able to do anything. He fairly delighted everybody on the first day by a very good break. After making 8 Sala's ball ran in, leaving Roberts with the red only. Of this he made 93 coming in with successive losing hazards chiefly in the middle pockets. Starting with 3000 points start Sala compiled 3698 to Robert's 1000. When Roberts stood at 2000, Sala's score was 4142. The successive stages of the game as follows:—Roberts 2,000, Sala 3,000 Sala 4658; Roberts 4,000, Sala 5,940; Roberts 5,000, Sala 5658; Roberts 6,000 Sala 6,106. The champions play for the last two thousand was splendid, their scores points to 6,000 Roberts 7,000, Sala 6,337; Roberts 8,000, Sala 6,522. The form displayed by the champion during this stage was even better than that on the previous day. When his score stood at 7,200 to Sala's 6,421, in nine innings, both of them, to my surprise, addressed me by name, and reminded me of the fact that we had talked together after his speech in St. Martin's Hall. His power of recognising men by the sound of their voices was something wonderful. Seventeen or eighteen years ago I happened to sit two rows of benches behind him in the House of Commons. The House was nearly empty. It was during the dinner-hour, and Mr. Fawcett had spoken a few words on some subject of interest to India. When he sat down I uttered one quiet "Hear." He made a movement towards me, and addressing me by my name, asked me whether I had seen a friend of his, the late Sir David Wedderburn, anywhere in the House that evening. In the long conversation which followed and my second meeting with Mr. Fawcett, which I have just described, I had been thrown in Mr. Fawcett's way a good deal. We belonged to various of these committees and associations of which I have made mention. He was of inestimable service in moderating our enthusiasm now and then, and reconciling the crude freshness of some of our ideas and projects with actual facts and clear common sense. He could always say No in the kindest way, but if a thing could be done he was positively heroic in his readiness at all risks to make the attempt. His loud cheery laugh at supposed difficulties filled men with courage. Like everybody else who knew him I was deeply impressed with the singular clearness of his mind. He seemed to have the capacity to separate at a glance the essential part of any question from all accidental and non-essential qualities. He was not a *doctrinaire* when action of any kind was taken. He could take exception as well as the rule. He was ready to compromise with his own opinions in any case where public interest, or beneficence, or the mere doing of a kindness would justify the compromise, and called for prompt decision. I am not speaking now of such compromises as the ordinary politician makes, as all ordinary politicians are constantly making the compromise of some strong sincere personal conviction in the temporary interests of party. To such a compromise Mr. Fawcett was incapable, and indeed I suppose no one would have thought of suggesting it to him. What I mean is, that he would do or sanction acts of generosity, would yield to kindly impulses, with the readiness of the vicar of Wakefield himself, while good-humouredly admitting that in doing so he was probably breaking some of the economic rules which he prescribed for the world in general. In Parliament, as every one knows, he was inflexible of purpose. When he brought forward some motion the Whips on both sides knew well that he meant to take a division. There was no backing out or withdrawing for him unless he got all he wanted, and in his early Parliamentary days an independent Radical wanted a great many things which he was not very likely to get from any party in power. I never met with a public man who had a larger fund of what might be called heroic hopefulness. No doubt his superb animal spirits stood him in great stead even as regarded his moods of mind and his judgment of things. It was curious to observe that he always spoke of himself as "seeing" people, "I have not seen you for some time," he would say to a friend. I have often heard him say to men in the House of Commons, "I am sorry to see that you are not looking well this Session." Some one, of course, had told Mr. Fawcett that some particular member of the House of Commons was not looking well, and Mr. Fawcett's quick sympathy and kindly memory made the fact an evident reality for him. He saw keenly "with that inner eye which no calamity could darken." I do not think he was remarkably skilful in finding his way about. I have known a blind man much more ready and dexterous in that way. But his quickness of ear, of perception, of sympathetic power, were as far as I know unique.

Time has taken the measure of the men who were with us in those philosophical-Radical associations of Mr. Fawcett's earlier public life. Mill, Huxley, Spencer, have fame of their own, apart from political action. Of the actual politicians called into work by the events and the organisations of those days that now seem so distant, and are in many ways so curiously unlike the present, Mr. Fawcett's is, it seems to me, by far the most commanding figure.

TWO MILES OF GOLD.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—Seven years ago Mr. Harry Davis, of Droitwich, and Charles Macleurin Nichols, son of the Assistant-Secretary of the British Museum, emigrated to Australia, the former educated as an engineer, the latter as blacksmith, farrier, carpenter, and farmer. In the early part of last year Mr. Davis prospected 13 weeks for precious metals in the northern part of the continent. During the whole of that time he was alone with the cannibal blacks, hoping by presents of small articles to obtain a clue to an untouched auriferous district. He learnt a little of the native lingo, and displayed specimens of the rocks he was anxious to discover. He lived among these aborigines, lightening his burden of food and trifles, but they did not always reciprocate his kindness. On two or three occasions, having erected his tent for the night in their midst, but taking the precaution to ride away a dozen miles to sleep, he found, on returning in the morning, that it had been speared through and through. He would have been revenged, however, he says, as, instead of a succulent morsel, they would only have had for their repast sinew and bone. Nevertheless, he succeeded in his object, and unbosomed by their aid a metalliferous track of land. He immediately returned to England, came to London, and studied for two months mining operations in Jermyn-street, and gold in the quartz at the Natural History Museum in Cromwell-road. His project was to take out a gold-crusher, but he found the cost beyond his means; moreover, there was an expense to be calculated of £26 a ton for conveyance by bullock-team 300 miles into the interior. He returned to Australia, taking on Mr. Charles Nichols with him. Regaining his Dorado, he was not a little surprised to find the whole aspect of the country changed. There were 40 miners at work, and two or three mills erected. The two young men soon selected their claim, on a galena mountain, put up their houses, built a forge, and settled down to attempt Mother Earth to yield them up a modicum of treasure in return for enthusiastic research. Things did not look altogether well. The heat was excessive, water scarce—for no one had been there to husband in reservoirs, easily constructed, the blessed gift in that country of the sub-tropical rainy season—ants were voracious, pare - noisy, and the sweat of their brows was not rewarded by the appearance of hard cash in the lump. They were sanguine of success, however, but their resources were running out; and Mr. Davis determined to exercise his craft as an engineer at a neighbouring mill for wages. Mr. Nichols working the claim all alone—or rather with dog and horses for sole domestic companions—varying his toil by blacksmithing, mending and making mining implements, shoeing horses, and practising husbandry on a small scale—often in a temperature of 140 fahr. in the shade. He had been on the claim just six weeks, when one day cleaning out an old gully to make a ventilator for his mine, he struck a vein of rich coarse gold. Specimens picked up haphazard from this mine and the adjacent galena lode, have been sent to London for assay. On arrival, the ores were found to be heavy, but except in the case of two very small fragments, the gold was very sparsely, no indication of gold was nisible. An assay of each of the two ores, galena and quartz, has just been conducted by Messrs. Wellby, of Garrick-street, Covent-garden, and has produced, for the galena, the remarkable result (sample 231b.) of—lead, 48·80 per cent.; silver, 25oz. 3dwts.; gold 5dwts. per ton of ore of 20cwts.; and, for the quartz (sample 50oz.)—gold, 8oz. 17dwts. 8grs. per hundred weight; and silver, 3oz. 13dwts., or, for gold. 17oz. odd per ton of quartz. Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., mixing lead, silver, and gold together, assay (sample 12lbs.)—gold, 19oz. 600; silver, 28oz. 500 per ton; Mr. Frederick Claudet (sample 11lbs.)—gold, 17oz.; silver, 27oz. 12dwts. per ton. This wealth of ore cannot be known to the finders for yet another week. Shortly after the discovery of the vein of gold another prospector, Mr. William Hankie, appeared at this Florence-Augusta claim, bringing one of the young men to join him in working another mine in the district, the quartz lying on the surface, and extending for quite two miles. The same prospector had, in his search for gold only just missed the famous Morgan reef, which contains the richest and purest gold ever found, assaying 99 9-10ths percent.—only 1-10th short of being virgin gold. Mr. Nichols, who divides with Mr. Hankie, two-thirds of the new *trouvaille* that the stone looks well, though, as in most mines, the gold is patch, and that the hope to get a big crushing out by Christmas, when the rains begin. The only desideratum is a crushing machine of their own, and half ton stamps for the silver, the heaviest lodes of that metal in the district being hard steel-grained. Two men, aided by lithofracture can get out from four to ten tons of ore a day. Gold fetches from £2 18s. to £3 5s. an ounce. Cost of crushing £1 a ton, conveyance 7s. a ton. The country is hilly, and hemmed in on all sides, forming a huge well. Pinnacles are numerous, and they nearly all support boulders weighing from a few pounds to 20 tons, which might fancy yourself among the so-called Druidical monuments of Stonehenge, except that there is no plain. The hills afford a good gradient for the ores, and there is abundant storage for water. Gems and numerous metals including gold and silver are plentiful in the vicinity, and the pinnacles are alive with kangaroos and kangaroo rats, wallabys, opossums, padymelons, and birds. But food is coarse, salt beef, damper, and tea strong. Rising for breakfast, at 6-30, after hunting horses from 5 o'clock, rising hour. Dinner at 12—beef, damper, and tea again; then work till sunset. Supper at 6 or 7 (the old *menu*), on red-letter days a cake (very home made), potatoes, and a liver or tasbabee. Sometimes the evening clothes mending and washing, reading, writing, shooting, visiting, say, a 20 mile ride, though this is not essential to sound sleep. Some of the men do nine miles out and 20 miles back just for the gratification of respectfully taking off their "cabbage hats" to any lady who may be known to be passing that way.

THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

The will of the Most Noble Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., late of Montague House, Whitehall, and of Bowill, Selkirk, N. B., who died on April 16 last, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by William Henry, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T., the son, and the Hon. James Archibald Douglas Home, the executors, the total value of the personal estate in England amounting to £475,050 0s. 1d., and in Scotland to £435,318 11s. 3d. The will and codicil dealing with the Scotch property are dated December 14 and 21, 1859, and the will relating to the English property August 8, 1883. The testator leaves £10,000 upon trust for his wife, the Duchess of Buccleuch, in addition to the provision made for her by their marriage contract; his house in Hamilton-place with the stables, he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his eldest son, the present duke; the Ditton estate in the counties of Bucks and Middlesex he leaves to his wife for life, and at her death settles it upon his second son, Lord Henry; the wines, consumable stores, and growing crops at the mansion house and estate of Ditton he gives to his wife absolutely; and the books, pictures, plate, furniture, effects, and live and dead stock the Duchess is to have the use of for life, and afterwards they are given to Lord Henry. The Beaulieu estate, in the county of Southampton, was settled by the testator on Lord Henry in his lifetime, and he now settles upon him the Clitheroe estate, Lancashire, but charged with the payment of various sums of money as portions for his other children, and of certain mortgages, amounting together to £161,000. The portions provided by the testator for his children by his will and under settlements together are as follow—viz. Lord Henry, in addition to the estates so settled on him, £2,000; Lord Walter, £56,000; Lord Charles, £40,000; and each of his three daughters £20,000, with an additional sum of £10,000 to the daughter Lady Margaret Cameron of Lochiel. His town residence, Montague House, with the furniture, plate, pictures, wines, books, and household effects, he specifically gives to his eldest son, and he assigns to him all his lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, and, in general, his whole real and estate, heritable and movable, in Scotland; he also leaves him all the residue of his real and personal estate in England.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

The following General Order has been specially issued by the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief:—

1. His Highness the Khedive of Egypt having signified his desire to confer a bronze star on the troops engaged in the operations near Suakim under the command of Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., V.C., her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her assent to the proposal; and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has it in command to convey her Majesty's permission that the decoration may be accepted, and worn in uniform by those who are entitled to receive it. 2. The star will be of a similar pattern to that granted for the Egypt (1882) campaign. 3. Individuals who are already in possession of the star granted for the last-mentioned campaign will not be entitled to receive another star. 4. Individuals who served in the campaign and are entitled to receive the medal granted by G.O. 99 of 1884, (with the exception of those specified in Para. 3 of this order), will be considered as entitled to the star. 5. Officers who served as heads of departments will furnish returns of officers and others who served under their command.

AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE.

The following characteristic story of frontier life was told the reporter of the *Deccan News* by Mr. Nelson Franklin, who is in the city and who has lived for some time during the past two years in Silverton and other towns and camps in Southern Colorado:—

"A daring robbery had been committed. The officials of a well-known banking institution in a town in Southern Colorado, upon reaching the building in the morning, found that the safe door had been broken open, the fastening of an inner door forced, and the safe containing the bank's valuables drilled and blown and relieved of its contents. A close examination of the premises revealed the body of the watchman in an adjoining vacant lot pierced with knive wounds and covered with bruises, showing the evidence of a struggle, and that more than one person was engaged in the murder and robbery. Soon the whole community was aroused and the Sheriff, with a posse of armed and mounted men, was ready to start on the trail of the murderers. But who were they and where could they be found were questions easier to ask than to answer.

"On the floor of the banking-room was found a large brimmed sombrero, decorated with peculiar spangles, and which several citizens identified as having been worn by one of three strangers who came into town the afternoon before and had been drinking at several saloons during the evening. A tolebraly fair description of these men was obtained, also the information given by a ranchman who came into town during the morning that three men answering the description, armed and mounted on powerful horses, had passed him while on his way in about daylight, going south at a rapid rate, evidently on their way to New Mexico.

"Upon hearing the ranchman's story the officers separated into three squads and started of well equipped for an encounter. Every trail over the mountain was examined and every possible clue followed for several days, but to no purpose. The bank officials, Mayor of the town and Governor of the State offered rewards for the capture of the miscreants, which in the aggregate amounted to several thousands of dollars. This induced a large number of determined and brave men to join in the pursuit, which was prosecuted for more than a week without result.

"Finally one of these parties, composed of three of the best frontiersmen in the country, came suddenly upon the fugitives in a rocky canon in the fastnesses of the Needle Mountains shortly after daybreak, just as they were making preparations for a rude breakfast. Calling upon them to surrender, they were answered by a volley of shots, which were at once returned. The battle being one of life or death, the firing lasted some minutes without result, when one of the desperadoes fell mortally wounded. The others, apparently a man and a boy, kept up the firing until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were compelled perforce to surrender. They were taken back to the camp or main rendezvous of the pursuing party, together with the body of the dead man. There it was proposed to lynch the survivors when a singular thing happened. The boy, who appeared to be not over eighteen years of age and of fair complexion and long hair, addressed the assemblage about as follows: "Gentlemen, I suppose we have not very long to live, but before you carry your purpose into execution allow me to say that this man was innocent of any complicity in the murder, but that the man who is dead and myself killed him, and your vengeance should fall upon me, the only guilty one living."

"The clear, musical, pleading voice, the long hair streaming in the wind, and the bright, sparkling eyes, which glowed with animation and were suffused with tears during the appeal, produced an impression upon these rough men for which they at the time could not account. At the conclusion, however, the other prisoner suddenly started up and said: 'Gentlemen, don't believe the story told you. This is my wife, who, from her devotion to unworthy me, has accompanied me in all my wanderings dressed in the garb of a man. She has in many desperate encounters saved my life and, although delicately reared, has shared in all the hardships, dangers, and privations of my rough life and not only had no share in the transactions of that evening, but would have prevented them could she have done so. Don't believe her; she would save my life at the expense of her own."

"This streak of manliness in a nature so apparently mean rather staggered the men in their intention for a few moments, but presently some of the leaders, remembering their purpose, ordered that preparations should at once be made for the hanging of the man. Suddenly she sprang up like a tigress about to be deprived of her young and, snatching a pistol from the belt of one of the men, defied them to hang her husband; then, in another spirit, she fell on her knees and piteously prayed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THE Bank of England return shows a decline of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, but the change being evidently due to the usual increase in discounts on the 3rd of the month, there is no real decrease in strength, and the outside market remains unchanged at 4½ per cent per annum. Consols are still quoted at 99⅜, but the 2½ per cent. Indian sterling loan is ¼ lower at 102½, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper ¼ down at 81½.

LONDON quotations for Seeds are unchanged, but wheat is reported quieter and 6d. per quarter lower. At the Skin Sales goat skins are said to have closed with a fair demand, 640,000 having been sold out of the 800,000 catalogued. Sheep skins are slow of sale, and ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

COTTON in Liverpool has taken an upward turn again, owing no doubt to the smaller receipts at the American ports and the adverse accounts of the new crop from this side. The market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats. In spot quotations there is an advance of 1-16 in Americans, Fine Broach, and Good Ginned Dharwar, and Americans to arrive are 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. In New York ready Mid-Uplands have advanced from 10 9-16 to 10¾ cents., and March shipment from 10·92 to 11 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Thursday's receipts	40,000	35,000	28,000
Six days' do.	216,0 0	210,0 0	154,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,709,000	2,626,000	2,616,0 0

The market here has been very firm, with a general advance in sellers' rates of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. On this basis there has not been much done, but there is not much between buyers and sellers, and a little movement either way would bring business. We quote for new crops :—

Good Broach, March deliy.	Rs.	222
,, Omra ,, ...	,,	194
,, Dhollera, April ,, ...	,,	193
,, Bengal, January ,, ...	,,	156

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is no noteworthy change.

FREIGHTS are still tending upwards. The s.s Lucind, berthed for Antwerp at 21s. 3d., is now asking 23s. 9d. ; and an outside steamer is reported to have engaged for Trieste and Venice, March loading, at 32s. 6d., payable here. Owners of steamers still held for an advance and for early loading look like obtaining it, as there is no great amount of tonnage available.

IMPORTS are generally quiet at unchanged values.

EXCHANGE to-day has again shown a weaker tendency, and rates are 1-32 lower all round. Calcutta advices are of a like tenour, and an impression prevails that we may go back to the lowest point touched last month, the revival of the Silver question in America adding further uncertainty to the position. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 7 9-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·05 ,,	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is easier, inasmuch as there are now sellers at yesterday's rates both for cash and delivery, whilst buyers seem inclined to hold aloof. Fours are still nominally Rs. 100¾ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102⅝ to ¾.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are quiet, and in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. The continued rise in Cotton is against the mills, so long as yarns and goods do not improve in proportion, and that is not the case at present.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS,

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 20	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 14	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares....	£1	£18	6- -0	do.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Trafalgar, 1,696 tons, Captain Duncan Johnston, will sail to day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,989 Indian maunds salt.

THE ship Loanda, 1,525 tons, Captain A. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, (1st Aug.), with a cargo of 50,755 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

THE steamer Algitha, 219 tons, Captain W. Bowrise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (22nd Nov.), with a cargo of 30,372 bags sugar and 47 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,937 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (22nd Oct.), via Kurrachee, &c, brought a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Henry and three children and 162 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mecca, 536 tons, Captain J. A. W. May, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Zanzibar.—Mr. R. Fraser. For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Goolabkhan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ramkrishna and 23 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Capt. W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd J. M. Hamilton, Mr. S. Essa bin Curtass, Hajee Hoosein S. Joosupp, Mr G. Abdoola Hasson bin Ahmed, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamshed, Mr. Rajsoomul Mr. V. Appajee, two Native gentleman, child and 69 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Loanda	Scott	New York, Aug. 1.
	Algitha (s)	Bowrise	Mauritius, Nov. 22.
	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ...	Bussorah, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Castlebank (s)	Chevalier ..	Genoa &c.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, &c.
	Keerata Roodrin..	Nacoda	Cochin, &c.
	Farramaita (s)....	Godd.....	London, &c.
	Mocca (s).....	May	Zanzibar, &c.

The ship Trafalgar. Johnston, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kerbella, to London via Kurrachee, &c.
Ship Sir Lancelot, to Calcutta.
Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
30 Khedive (s) .....De Horne ...London, Oct. 21.
British Isles .....Southcott ...Liverpool, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 30.—Steamer Aspatria. Ship Glenburn, Barque John O'Gaunt.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
1 Chanda (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Manora (s) .... London.

Dec. DEPARTURE.
1 Ellora (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LONDON.
China s—8 packages sewing machines, Ally Mahomed Abbs.
Pekin s—7 bales wall papers, Tyebally Moolla Tejkhan.
Govino s—50 boxes gun owder, Omer Juwail.
Peshawar s—3 cases provisions, Framjee Nowrojee; 80 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.
Persed s—48 cases brandy, F. Masotti and Co.
Gwalior s—10 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.
Ruddee s—13 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.
Sutlej s—20 cases sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Drummond s—25 cases slates, M. Goolam Hoosein; 6 packages glass and earthenware, Soomar Veera; 7 packages glasswares, and 14 packages earthenwares, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 100 Kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Vesrjee; 12 cases sulphuric acid, Owen and J. Ukell; 35 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Sinclair s—20 casks fuse, Richardson and Crudelas.

FROM VENICE.
Gwalior s—85 cases beads, Abdoolally Nabobhoy; 35 cases beads, Abdool Hoosein Soolemanjee; 15 cases vermouth, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.
Bassano s—30 packages glasswares, Jaffer Ruhmut; 47 cases glassware E. P. Mahomed; 69 cases glasswares, the Chartered M. Bank; 4 crates glasswares, 100 bags cement, and 2986 earthen pipes, Funnell and Co; 127 boxes window glass, Sullamanjee Essajee; 10 cases paper, Gyss and Kleinjung; 27 cases glasswares, Cassum Ameer; 200 boxes candles, Tyebally Sooltanally; 12 cases glasswares, C. Cassum Nanjee; 65 cases eau de cologne, A Blascheck and Co; 40 cases geneva, Pestonjee Cowasjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Persia s—8 packages clocks, Hormusjee Manockjee and and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.
473-83—Craigie, L. and O.—Joseph Maria de Ga vs. Serafina de Ga and others—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.
334-84—Nanu and H.—Dossmonjee Byramjee Baria vs Jehangir Sorabjee Jamsetjee Batliwala—J. C. Cama.—Part heard.
335-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.
341-84—Chaik and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.
359-84—Hore, C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs. Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

McGoverne, Sub-Inspector, Army School, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Roberts, Colonel, Norfolk, on leave, from Morar.
Anderson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Umballa.
Phayre, Lieut.-Genl., Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Young, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Bangalore.
Roberts, Colonel, Norfolk, on leave, to England.
Colston, Brigade Surg, on leave, to England.
Carter, Major, R E, on leave, to England.
Watson, Major, Commandant, Colaba Depot, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 6.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp, Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. In future tram fares both to and from the parade on Saturday will be paid.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
osite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

NOTIFICATION.

A BOOK IS KEPT at the SECRETARIAT for the convenience of Gentlemen wishing to write their names there for the GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY hopes that Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of writing their NAMES in the VISITORS' BOOKS at PAREL will do so at such hour as is most convenient to themselves.

MISS FERGUSSON will be specially at home to receive visitors on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, after 4-30 p.m.

GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 4th December, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 ,, or ,, 137
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the occasion of the landing of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, which will take place at 4-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 8th instant, all CARRIAGE TRAFFIC down to the Appolo-Bunder WILL BE STOPPED at 4-15 p.m., and no conveyance will be allowed to pass beyond the corner of the Sailors' Home after that time.

With reference to the Notification of Government dated 19th ultimo, the public are informed that no cards are being issued for admittance into the enclosure at the Apollo-bunder, the space is very limited, but as many as can be accommodated will receive space.

There will be no room for carriages to stand at the Bunder, but arrangements will be made for stacking as many as possible on the vacant ground between the Yacht Club and Sailors' Home.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissoner's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1884.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will ordinarily be at the Secretariat between 1 and 4-30 p.m., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY during his residence in Bombay. Except in cases of pressing urgency, gentlemen desirous of obtaining interviews on business with His Excellency are requested to apply for them at the place and time abovementioned.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 4th December, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DOUTRE—December 3, at her daughter's residence, Churchgate-street, of bronchitis, Mary Ann, relict of the late Honorary Surgeon A. Doutre, of the Madras Medical Service, aged 60 years. Deeply regretted. (Madras papers please copy.)

HUGHES-BULLER—December 1, at Mhow, from a fall at a steeplechase two days previously, Henry Wentworth Hughes-Buller, Lieutenant Central India Horse, eldest son of General W. T. Hughes, C.B., late Comdg. Umballa Division, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE announced in the House of Commons on Thursday night that the Government had asked Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the result of the operations of the Boundary Commission. The 'announcement is extremely interesting, but until we know what the response of the Russian Government, in deed as well as in word, has been, the better part of the story will remain untold. That the request is in necessary accordance with the primary purposes of the Commission can scarcely be questioned. The object is to define the boundary line between Russian territory and Afghan territory. At the time that the two Governments agreed upon the appointment of a Commission, Sarakhs—so far at least as is known—was the extreme limit of the Russian advance towards Afghanistan. The Commission was appointed, by implication if not specifically, to deal with the facts as they stood at that time. There was a *status quo* which, we take it, could not any more rightly be disturbed than the *status quo* of an army can be interfered with during an armistice. Any advance from the position then occupied must be deemed an infringement of the spirit if not of the letter of the understanding. And there is at least one very practical reason why the British Government should not acquiesce in the advance which has apparently been made beyond Sarakhs. The Russians share with Prince Bismarck the belief that it is much better to take territory than to give it up, and we cannot well imagine, if they were once to acquire an effective possession of any of the country between Sarakhs and Herat, that they could be got to give it up without very serious effort on our part. It may be easier to induce her to retire now than it would be a few months hence. At present, of course, we have only "moral suasion" to rely upon in the effort, but since this would include the power to withdraw from the negotiations, rather than enter upon them under insincere conditions, our position is by no means weak. The point is quite serious enough to justify us in insisting upon it even at that serious cost. We are more than willing to negotiate with Russia for the determination of a boundary line between her territory and that of the Ameer, but it would be absurd to give her such a start in the negotiation as would be involved in the fact of being in actual occupation of a vitally important position in the country in question. The claim which the British Government have made may possibly cause delay in the commencement of the work of the Commissioners. It is even conceivable that it may lead to the work being abandoned altogether. But it is so well grounded that they will be justified in taking their stand upon it, even if the immediate consequences should be serious and embarrassing.

WHATEVER may have been the difference of opinion regarding the constitution of the Local Boards, whether they should be elected or nominated, or presided over by official or non-official chairmen, there has been only one opinion as to the necessity of returning to the original principle of local funds, and spending the money collected from the people as far as possible near their own doors. From all sides, official and non-official, there was perfect concord of opinion that the Taluka Boards had been allowed to degenerate, for they were only called upon to meet when it was absolutely necessary that they should formally acquiesce in the laying out of their own funds. Each Collector was stirred up with the ambition of a Dalhousie or a Haussman to signalise his term of office by some big work which would be a lasting and visible memorial of his reign. And so the village well, the village school, and the village road to market were set aside or forgotten, and the big bridge, the trunk road, and the mountain pass took their place for the benefit of the through traffic. All pledges were set aside until the agitation in connection with the Viceroy's proposals for the extension of popular government once more brought them to notice, only to see how widely they had been departed from. But the Government have publicly confessed, and have promised amendment. In the important Resolution which is the basis of the Local Boards Act, it was admitted that Taluka Boards had no power to spend money, for they had no money to spend. The big works and the long road policy signified a few large and important works, and when all the money was required for trunk roads and costly projects little remained for the humble but most useful wells, local roads, rest-houses, and the like. It was admitted that the principle that local funds should be locally expended had been departed from, and that dissatisfaction and discontent had followed; and that therefore a return to the original idea was desirable. The Taluka Boards were to be roused from their state of suspended animation, and larger funds were to be placed at their absolute disposal. In the words of the Resolution, "the amount of money annually at the disposal of Taluka Committees should be materially increased, and the sum expended on minor works in each taluka should more nearly approximate to the amount of the proceeds of the cess and miscellaneous receipts in the taluka." The promise contained in this sentence was redeemed by the order that each Taluka Committee should have the disposal of the expenditure of one-half of the public works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the taluka, and of the entire receipts from cattle pounds and other minor sources of income. This division of funds between the Taluka Boards and the District Boards was considered by His Excellency in Council just and reasonable, although the condition that all unspent balances should fall into this District Fund might have been reasonably open to objection. Still thankful for the smallest approach to a just and reasonable division of the funds, the public accepted this apportionment with satisfaction, and had a right to expect that the promised Act would give legislative sanction to the measure.

In its wisdom the Legislature did not adopt this just and reasonable rule of division, but for somewhat unsubstantial reasons substituted an "equitable" division for the absolute allotment recommended by the Executive Government, and this equitable division is left to be made by the District Committee. District Committees, however constituted, are liable to err, and the power of appropriating other people's money on equitable considerations will offer greater temptations than they may always have the fortitude to withstand. It will be so easy to think that a good road or bridge in a remote corner of the district is of more importance to the ryot than his road to the market town, and when enterprising engineers project bridges and boulevards, parks and parterres, it is only natural to suppose that the ryot's interest in them must be so absorbing that it is for his good that he should pay for them. Already we have heard it argued that the remote talukas should pay for a certain road because "when carts pass along it the bullocks would consume the local grass, and the driver would eat the local bread, and so stimulate the trade in bajri and karbi of the whole district." Already, too, we have heard it asserted that the Act not having confirmed the just and reasonable division ordered by Government, it is open to the District Committee to appropriate the whole of the funds if need be. While the intentions of the departing Viceroy are being recalled, and the promises of Government are still ringing in our ears, the whole scheme and objects of Government are in danger of being defeated by an "equitable" appropriation of the taluka funds. What object would be gained by securing the independence of Taluka Boards in administering funds, if they have no funds to administer? The whole district is convulsed, and the people are galvanised into voting for a body of men under a great constitution, and when the Committee meet they will be gravely told that the fund allotted to their energetic supervision is just a rupee a week. It is the old story of the mountain in labour. Great principles, great promises, and great ideas are left to be applied by the prentice hands of District Committees, which we are afraid are not in every case disposed to carry out the policy of political education that has been enunciated, or perhaps we should say that if they are capable of appreciating the policy, yet the temptations to neglect it will be too strong to be overcome.

We are not discussing possibilities but facts. Let us take the case of one of the District Committees whose proceedings have come under our notice. The budget for the coming year has been discussed, and the allotments made to some of the talukas are so ridiculously small that for all practical purposes the committees of those talukas need not meet at all. To one taluka Rs. 580 have been assigned, to another Rs. 590, to another Rs. 1,200, to another Rs. 1,500, and so on, being at the rate of one or two rupees to the square mile. Possibly a few more rupees might be spent in each at the discretion of the Collector. On the other hand, the District Committees appropriate Rs. 48,000. If the just and reasonable orders of Government had been strictly followed, the District Committee would have had the spending of Rs. 42,000, but not content with that, Rs. 6,000 more has been taken from the talukas, although a very little self-restraint would have enabled the committee to keep within reasonable bounds. Annually large sums are left over as unspent, and the opening balance of the coming year is expected to be no less than Rs. 25,000. Thus the committee cannot spend what they seize upon, nor will they give it to others. The Act gives them the power to assist the Taluka Boards with funds to be applied to petty local works. They have not exercised this power in a single instance: on the contrary, they have taken from them. It is said that the unfinished works must be pushed on to completion, and that is quite true. But these demands could easily have been restrained within Rs. 42,000. So far from the committee being generous of its own funds it has taken from others to help itself, and it has taken from one poor taluka to give to another poor taluka. One taluka, for instance, which under the Government rule would be entitled to Rs. 1,700, has received Rs. 6,000, obtained by deducting the allowances due to others. In fact, the whole principle of the Act has been deliberately discarded in some instances. The Taluka Committees have not been informed of the sums placed at their disposal, and their lists of petty works have been framed with a timid memory of the bitter experience of past years. The main roads and other works which should be maintained by the District Board have not been classed, nor has the work of the Taluka Committees been fixed. Everything has been grasped by the District, and little or nothing has been left to the Taluka Committees. And the principle which the Viceroy and the Government have emphasised with so much force and earnestness, that larger funds should be placed at the disposal of the Taluka Committees, and more in proportion to the collections made within the taluka, has been completely ignored and despised. The Taluka Committees who are treated thus will be well-advised if they protest against the insufficient allotments made to them, and insist upon a just and reasonable as opposed to an "equitable" division of the local funds.

THEY seem to pay a good deal of attention to forestry in the Central Provinces. The Report on the Forest Administration for the year 1883-84 is the best that has appeared for a long time. Its excellence lies not only in the completeness with which every particular is dealt with, but also in the proof that it gives of substantial administrative results. This is, no doubt, due in great part to the energy of the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. Thompson, who has held the acting appointment since the departure of Major Doveton on furlough. Not only has there been a creditable increase in the revenue, but advantage has been taken of the additional funds so placed at the disposal of the department to increase its sphere of usefulness. A considerable amount of progress seems to have been made in the survey, demarcation, and improvement of the forests. The conservancy of forests by Government is unfortunately not always looked upon with favour by the children of the soil. They do not seem to recognise that it is the duty of the Government to preserve forests for climatic reasons, and, as laid down by the Commissioner in his review of the Report, "to maintain their productiveness at the highest point, in order to provide the community with a continued and steady supply of timber." The people who appear to think that they suffer the most from strict forest laws are the nomadic tribes. Setting fire to a forest is the best and easiest method that suggests itself to them for making clearings, whereon by surface cultivation they grow the crop necessary to keep body and soul together. The sale of firewood gathered in the forests, by which they could earn a scanty sustenance, has to be prohibited, in order to prevent damage to the timber. The other class that suffer are the villagers dwelling near some of the protected forests, whose cattle are not allowed to graze within their limits, through fear of the injury they might do to the young trees. What with accidental fires and incendiary fires, the forest officers have at times all their work cut out for them. Last year a fire which did much damage in the Nimar division was attributed to a gang of dacoits who were in hiding in one of the reserved forests of that division. It appears that they were attacked by the police and some forest officials, and made to give up some of the plunder they had carried off, and that they in revenge set fire to the forest. The damage done by this fire was considerably greater than that done by the rest of the fires during the year. This is perhaps the only respect in which the results of this year do not compare favourably with those of former years. A laudable effort was being made during the year to divert the sale and distribution of timber from Government to private agency. By this plan it is hoped both to relieve the extra pressure of work from the Government officials, and to increase the revenue. If Government has to be its own timber-dealer, its ignorance of the needs of the market makes the business a very unprofitable one. Private dealers, who have greater facilities for ascertaining the nature of the demand, are therefore better situated in this respect. By selling the trees as they stand Government can make sure of a fair amount of profit. The revenue of the year was Rs. 9,94,769, and the expenditure Rs. 4,36,057, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,58,712. This result, considering the amount of increased work done by the department during the year, must be considered highly satisfactory.

THE proceedings in Parliament on Thursday night presented other features of interest than the announcement of the important step which the Government have taken in regard to the Afghan Boundary Commission. While the Lower House was engaged in reading the Redistribution Bill a second time the Upper House was passing the Franchise Bill through committee. In this way the terms of the compromise have been executed. The House of Lords have seen the Redistribution Bill fairly on its way towards enactment before they have parted with the Franchise Bill; the Government, in consenting to introduce the Redistribution Bill this year, have made certain that it shall not imperil the chances of the Franchise Bill, which will become law before Parliament rises for the holidays. And since the Houses will rise by adjournment, and not by prorogation, the Redistribution Bill may be taken up again at the committee stag, as soon as Parliament re-assembles on the 19th of February. Apologists for the Lords may therefore contend that they have in reality expedited the cause of Reform, rather than hindered it. For it is certain that but for the stand that the Peers have taken the House of Commons would not be able to apply itself next February to a Redistribution Bill which, having passed its second reading, will be at once ready for committee. This is one result of the conflict for which the most determined antagonists of the House of Lords ought to be thankful.

THE Governor of Bombay has appointed Mr. Sayani to the office of Sheriff of this city. The appointment derives special interest from the fact that Mr. Sayani is the first Mahomedan who has filled the post. It is also a noteworthy symptom of the increasing disposition of the Mahomedan community to take that part in public affairs to which their intelligence and influence entitle them, as well as a new and gratifying indication of the readiness of the Government to recognize their claim to a share in the occupation of offices of trust and dignity. Sir James Fergusson, perhaps, had no easy task in deciding who was the fittest amongst the many worthy gentlemen whose names have been suggested as suitable for the post; but there is little doubt that his choice will be generally endorsed, and that Mr. Sayani will amply justify it. The new Sheriff, who is a member of the firm of Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, is the second Mahomedan solicitor admitted in Bombay. He is an M. A. and LL. B. of the University of Bombay, and a Fellow of Elphinstone College, where he some years ago taught history and moral philosophy. In the work of the Town Council, to which he has been twice elected, he has taken an active and a useful part. It has all along been understood that in all probability a Mahomedan would this year be selected for the appointment, and in that community, of which Mr. Sayani is one of the leading members, Sir James Fergusson's choice will be accepted with especial satisfaction.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Bombay Government to proceed to Goa to confer with the Portuguese authorities relative to the details arising out of the modification of the Treaty which results from the negotiations recently concluded at Lisbon by Mr. A. Crawford. The labours of the Committee are likely to occupy three months.

THE ARRIVAL OF LORD DUFFERIN.

A PLACE will be reserved at the bunder for the Corporation, the Chairman and members of which body will be invited to attend there on the occasion of the landing of Lord Dufferin. With regard to the presentation of the address voted by the Corporation, his lordship's pleasure will be ascertained before he lands as to the time at which he will receive and reply to it. If he be ready to receive it on landing, as in all probability he will, it will be presented to him then in the shamianah to be erected on the bunder. If Lord Dufferin should prefer, the address will be presented later at the Secretariat.

We are informed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has appointed a deputation for the purpose of waiting on Lord Dufferin with their address, which is to be presented in the Secretariat on Tuesday next. No hour has, however, been definitely fixed. The deputation is to consist of the following gentlemen, all members of the Chamber of Commerce :—Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. T. B. Wood, Mr. J. Dickson, and Mr. W. A. Baker.

A change has been made in Lord Dufferin's programme with regard to the opening of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. His lordship was to open this institution at Parel on the morning following his arrival, but the ceremony will now take place twenty-four hours later. It is fixed for Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

LORD RIPON'S STAY IN BOMBAY

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of the various movements going on in Bombay and throughout the Presidency for voting addresses to Lord Ripon :—

1. Address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.
2. Address from the Native Inhabitants of Bombay adopted at the great Town Hall Meeting.
3. Laying down of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall.
4. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
5. Address from the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association.
6. Address from the Native Press of Bombay, the Berars, and the Central Provinces.
7. Address from the AryaDnyan Vardhak Sabha.
8. Address from the Bombay Committee for promoting Local Self-Government in Gujerat.
9. Agricultural Deputation from Gujarat presenting addresses from the Ahmedabad, Khaira, Panch Mahal's, Broach, and Surat districts.
10. Agricultural Deputations from the Deccan districts.
11. Municipal addresses from the chief towns of Gujerat, namely, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Veeramgaum, Dholka, Broach, Surat, and Bulsar.
12. Addresses from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Bulsar, adopted at public meetings held in those towns.
13. Addresses adopted at public meetings in Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapoor, Karwar, and Akola.
14. Addresses from Sind Sabha in Kurrachee, and from the people of Hyderabad in Sind.
15. Deputations and addresses from the principal towns in the Madras Presidency, namely, Madras, Salem, and Bellary.

It is said that from 50 to 75 addresses in all will be presented to Lord Ripon in Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is so much importance attached to the public entry of Lord Ripon in Bombay, and such a desire among all classes of the native population to see him on his arrival passing through the main streets of the city, that I cannot help thinking it will be an unfortunate mistake if we should fix upon the Parel station, and not the Boree-bunder station, for the purpose. Parel is so distant and out of the way from the densely populated parts of Bombay that few people would care to go there. If the desire of the people is to be gratified, the locality best suited for his lordship's landing is the Boree-bunder station. It is central, so near and convenient to all to go to, that no objection can reasonably be made to it. Its approaches cover a very wide space of ground for people to assemble, and have a look at His Excellency. From the Boree-bunder station, the viceregal procession can take a route through the chief thoroughfares of Bombay to Parel, thus affording opportunities to residents in these crowded parts to gratify their desire to have a sight of His Excellency. If Lord Ripon knew that such is the general desire I am sure he would prefer undergoing some slight fatigue to causing such disappointment. But the fatigue, if any, will be, to my mind, overcome through the warmth and enthusiasm of the greeting, and the cheers with which he will be received when passing through the streets. I know Sir James Fergusson is such a kind and popular gentleman that he will support this request. I trust that the idea of the Parel station will be given up, and that Boree-bunder will be fixed upon as the place for Lord Ripon to alight on his arrival in Bombay.

December 5, ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

THE maidan is getting so greatly curtailed that the future of golf in our midst does not seem bright. The extensive compounds of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts and the Indo-British Institution have swept over nearly all that the Cama Hospital left, and the foundation-stone of the contemplated Municipal Offices forebodes the closing up of two more holes. The "Terry" and "Chowkey" have already gone, the "Station" must follow, and the course to the "Market" will have to be by the only pass left, the narrow space between the High School and the Hospital. What with tents, trees, roads, wells, and gardens, there are, for the first eight holes, plenty of hazards, and such as would break the heart of the most patient of golfers. One constantly hears the wail, "This is not golf, I'll give it up;" but a grand drive, or a straight put, seems to cheer the desponding player, who usually comes in with no harsher remark than, "You was hard lines."

The first round for the St. Andrew's medal was played on Tuesday by a very small but enthusiastic field, whose scores varied from 55 to 71, not very brilliant considering the state of the links. Hitch rather unexpectedly made a good score, and his chance seemed fair for the final struggle; but the Calcutta medallist was not in his usual form, and could not come in below an average of 5. On Wednesday a parade of all the troops prevented the match being concluded, and some amused themselves with a foursome where the course was clear. The play was considerably better on Thursday, and Melvin won rather easily with a total score of 110 for the two days' play. With a 6 and an 8 at the second and third holes, he seemed out of the running; but his score of 28 for the last seven was exceptionally good. The scores were :—

	First round.	Second round.	Total.	Less points.	Handicap score.
Mr. Melvin

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the Viceroy said that this being the last meeting during his period of office, he was anxious to take the opportunity to express his sincere thanks to the members of the Council, both past and present, for the very valuable assistance which they have at all times given to the Government in the preparation and passing of Bills before the Council. He very fully recognised the value of their services in that respect, and he also desired to express his own thanks for the aid which at all times he had received from them. He wished also to state that the members of the Legislative Council were permitted to be present when the new Viceroy takes that his seat. He believed Lord Dufferin would arrive here on Saturday, the 13th.

The business before the Council, as I have already telegraphed to you, was merely formal.

Lord Ripon receives a deputation from Calcutta Municipal Corporation to present an address on Monday afternoon.

ADDRESS FROM HYDRABAD.

The Hyderabad address was presented this afternoon at Government House by a deputation consisting of Nawab Khan Khannah Bahadoor, representing the nobles of Hyderabad; Rajah Someswar, Rai Bahadur, representing the Hindus; Rajah Shiraz Bahadoor, representing the Zemindars; Nawab Ikal Yar Jung Bahadoor, representing the officials and city people; Seth Bhugwandass and Nawab Ali Rai Khan Mothaman Jung, representing the Nizam.

The address was a thank offering for all the Viceroy had done for the well-being and prosperity of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress. His Excellency's presence at the Hyderabad installation had solved every difficulty, and put an end to all troubles. The policy pursued in reference to Hyderabad, the visit to the durbar, the speech and cordial reception to the Dewan at Simla were cited as evidences of the interest taken in the welfare of the State by the Imperial Government and its representatives.

His Excellency in reply said it afforded him much gratification to receive such an address from the inhabitants of by far the most important Native State in India. He was greatly pleased to be able this year to visit Hyderabad for the purpose of installing the Nizam on behalf of the Queen-Empress. It was an occasion of very great interest, and it gave him much satisfaction to see there signs of ability and an earnest desire for the promotion of the public welfare on the part of His Highness which gave the best augury that he would have a long, successful, and honourable career. His Excellency continued.—I shall always feel a very deep and special interest in all that concerns His Highness and the prosperity of his State. I shall follow the course of his reign, so long as my own life be prolonged, with the deepest interest and most earnest trust that the course he may pursue will tend to promote the highest welfare of the people entrusted to his care. The support promised last February to His Highness and his Government on the part of the Government of India, acting in the name and under the authority of the Queen-Empress, will never be wanting. I am perfectly certain that the language then employed will be adopted by the distinguished statesman to whom in a few days I shall hand over the Government of this country, and that he, like myself, will earnestly desire to afford cordial support. I am firmly convinced that the existence of Native States in India is a matter of very great importance, and it is of the highest and utmost importance that these States should exist in prosperity and be well administered. The existence of such States is no less advantageous to the British Government than to the States themselves; but it cannot be doubted that a great responsibility rests upon the British Government in respect to these Native States. One great claim of England upon the comfidence and gratitude of the people of India is that by her power peace and tranquility have been established throughout the length and breadth of the land. The peace and tranquility which is enjoyed not only by Her Majesty's own subjects, but also by the subjects of Native States, is always felt very strongly. The fact that good order is maintained in those States very much by the power of the British Government imposes on that Government a great and most responsible duty in respect to the administration of those States. It is no part of the policy of the British Government to interfere unduly with the administration of native princes. On the contrary, I am happy to think that for many years it has been the established principle of that policy to abstain to the utmost of their power from any undue or unnecessary interference. At the same time, I cannot forget that we are responsible for their good administration, and bound to use the power we possess to guide the policy of the native princes in the way of just and sound administration. To me it is a great satisfaction that a task difficult in many cases for the British Government will be rendered easy in regard to Hyderabad by the excellent intentions and abilities of the present ruler. His Highness is doubtless young, but, as you say in your address, a fine spring heralds a good year. I earnestly trust that the promise he gives, and with which his reign has opened, will be fulfilled. You have spoken in your address of the selection of the Dewan. As you are well aware, the choice of the Minister rests with the Nizam himself; it is no part of the duty of the British Government to interfere in that matter, except by advice where it is needed. But in this case it was to me a satisfaction to be able to give my entire approval to the choice which His Highness made, because I have the utmost confidence that Nawab Salar Jung will prove himself a worthy son of his distinguished father; and while now the worst that can be said of him is that he is young, he has before him the example of the late Regent and Minister, and if he will only lay it to heart and follow it in the course of what I trust will be a long administration, there is no doubt that his conduct will be greatly to the benefit of His Highness and his dominions. You have been kind enough to allude in your address to Lady Ripon and her visit to Hyderabad. I assure you it afforded her great pleasure. I thank you for your address and beautiful casket, and assure you that I shall watch in England with the deepest interest the progress of the administration and government of His Highness in his great dominions, and always regard him and his Minister with hearty friendship, and shall ever entertain an earnest desire that his rule may be prosperous and people happy.

LORD RIPON AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The Viceroy returned the Maharaja of Jodhpore's visit this afternoon, and left with Lady Ripon by water for Barrackpore. He will return here on Monday morning.

GREAT FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A great fire has occurred here, by which a whole bazaar of some fifty native houses was destroyed. The damage is estimated at about 1½ lakhs, but there was no loss of life.

TRAMWAY FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The company formed for the purpose of carrying out the tramway scheme in the city of Madras has been successfully floated in London.

THE PURNEAH POLICE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWNCORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The sub-inspector of police, Laluram Panrai, charged with the wrongful arrest of Mr. Walker in the Purneah district, and on other counts, has been acquitted by the judge of Mozufferpore.

STAMP DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The *Gazette of India* contains a Resolution on the subject of a letter from Mr. Kittredge to the Government of Bombay regarding stamp duties and registration fees payable on debentures issued by joint-stock companies. It states that with a view to reduce the expenses and encourage the investment by way of loan on the security of the property of joint-stock companies, the Governor-General in Council has determined to exempt debentures of the kind, and interest coupons attached thereto, from stamp duty, a mortgage or trust deed remaining liable to stamp duty. In regard to registration His Excellency is of opinion that it is expedient that a mortgage or trust deed should continue to be subject to compulsory registration and to the usual registration fees. Regarding the registration of debentures separate orders will be issued hereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The House of Lords have passed the Franchise Bill through committee.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The Commons last evening read a second time the Bill for the redistribution of seats.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The date for the reassembling of Parliament has been fixed for the 19th of February.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE RUSSIANS AND SARAKHS.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the British Government had requested Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the result of the Boundary Commission.

BECHUANALAND.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question, said that the Cape is not expected to share the expenses of the Bechuanaland expedition.

The British Government, he said, refuses to accede to the conditions arranged by the Cape Ministers, pending further explanations.

THE MAHDI.

The news of the Mahdi's death has not yet been confirmed.

THE NIGER.

It is believed that the Powers will accede to the claims for a British protectorate over the Niger.

GENERAL WARREN.

General Sir Charles Warren has arrived at Cape Town.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday.

SUEZ, Dec. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LISBON, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrache, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ " "	81¼
3 " Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	49⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £11,200,000, increase £200,000.

Bills discounted £22,300,000, increase £1,000,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £20,200,000, increase £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities 38 per cent.

Arrival—Bengore Head.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR distributed the prizes to the students of St. Xavier's College last evening. The usual entertainment preceded the distribution, Sheridan's *Critic* being played very successfully as its chief feature. In the annual report it was announced that the scholastic year closed with 1,024 pupils on the rolls against 880 in the preceding year. At the conclusion of his task Sir James Fergusson delivered a brief congratulatory address, in which he said that when applied to for an additional site to provide for the overflow of pupils, Government recognised that they were justly bound to provide for the extension of the institution. The Apostolic Delegate attended the ceremony.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott heard a suit in which Mr. P. F. Gallagher, a subconductor in the Commissariat Department, sought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for libel against Colonel Swinhoe, who was in 1880 the Deputy Commissary-General of the South Afghan Field Force and in charge of the whole of the army commissariat in Southern Afghanistan. The plaintiff was serving under the orders of the defendant; and he complained that the latter, in a letter of the 14th March, 1881, addressed to the Commissary-General, Bombay, published a libel, to the effect that he had embezzled or otherwise criminally made away with Commissariat stores; and that the libel was republished in subsequent letters or reports written by the defendant. The defence was that the letter or report complained of was a confidential official report sent by the defendant in the course and in fulfilment of his military duty, and in obedience to orders received from his superior officer, the Commissary-General; and that it was, under the circumstances, a privileged communication. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff's claim for damages was barred by limitation. It was agreed between counsel that the last-mentioned question should be decided first. After hearing counsel his lordship decided that the notice of action given by the plaintiff was not sufficient under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code; and the suit was dismissed, with costs.

THE meeting of the Bombay Corporation which was called for yesterday afternoon was adjourned until Thursday next for want of a quorum.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI, M.A. LL.B., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, High Court, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will take charge of the office on the 20th inst.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday at 6-30 a.m. to announce the arrival of Jysing Rao Abba Saheb Ghatge, the Regent of Kolhapur.

THE casket presented to Lord Ripon by the Hyderabad deputation is a model of the Hyderabad Jumma Musjid, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. It contains an address from the people of Hyderabad, thanking Lord Ripon for his visit, and for his installation of the Nizam, and also expressing the gratitude of the people of India generally for the sympathy which he has shown for them.

THE bestowal by the Governor of the widely coveted appointment of the Shrievalty of Madras upon Captain J. H. Taylor, R. N. R., the Master Attendant, is a suitable recognition of the public services and general capacity of a gentleman whose acquaintance off and on with that port and Presidency must have extended to well-nigh forty years. "Captain Taylor," says the *Madras Mail*, "is not merely the popular 'Ancient Mariner' of Madras society, who appears on State occasions in the blue and gold, not to speak of buttons and epaulettes, of a Lord High Admiral; but he is also a man of very wide information. He has now a choice of cocked-hats, of swords, of official coats, and unmentionables; but he will doubtless remain a public-spirited Municipal Commissioner, and a vigilant Superintendent of Marine. He would perhaps have been appointed Sheriff several years ago, at the instance of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Hudlestone, had it not been that his predecessor in office, Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, having already held the Shrievalty for the two years 1854-55 and 1861-62, was again appointed thereto by his relative, Lord Napier, in 1866, and then held it for nine more years."

M. JOUBERT has lost no opportunity of enlarging on the mutual benefit to be derived from Eurasian emigration to Australia. Others, however, entertain less sanguine views on the subject, and we find the *Indigo Planters' Gazette* writing as follows:—"A new generation of Eurasians, born, reared, and trained to habits of industry and personal manual labour in a climate less enervating than that of the plains of India, may have some hope of proving themselves useful colonists; but the present generation is utterly unfitted to play the part of colonists, and unless the men who advocate their importation to Australia put their schemes in practice in the most limited and the most cautious fashion, disappointment of the bitterest sort, wretchedness, misery, and total collapse is sure to follow. The children of Eurasians, born in an Australian colony, inured from their infancy to the rigours of a colonial climate, deprived of the attentions and service of the numerous Indian menials to which their ancestors have been accustomed, and trained to do everything for themselves till they have acquired readiness and fertility of resource in every emergency, will prove colonists of a very desirable order; but until this is effected, to talk of colonising Australia or any other part of the world with Eurasians is to disseminate the most arrant nonsense which no language is sufficiently strong to denounce and condemn, and which can only raise hopes destined to result in the bitterest disappointment, and in rendering the last condition of that hapless community more wretched, more hopeless than their first." Yet the Eurassian colony founded at Whitefield by Mr. D. S White is said to be thriving.

THE following is an extract from a letter, dated the 14th October, from the Agent, East Indian Railway, to the Board of Directors in London:—"The annual consumption of wheat in England is returned at about 25 million quarters; the average annual yield of English wheat during the last eight years (exclusive of the harvest season closed on the 31st August last) is stated to have been 9½ millions quarters. The large crop of the season just closed is due, it is understood, not to any increase in the area under wheat cultivation, but to the highly favourable weather, and if this is the case, the increased yield would probably not amount to more than, say, 11 million quarters. A yield of this extent would still leave a very considerable balance (say 14 million quarters) to be imported from all other countries. It may therefore be that the present extreme dulness will not be of long duration, and that as soon as prices show a tendency to rise a brisk movement in wheat may occur. Whether India will be able to share in this movement is not clear, since it is understood that the imports of last year have not improved the repute of Indian wheat in the English market, owing to its large admixture with foreign matter. American wheat, on the other hand, is always cleaned up to a definite and well-known standard."

A CONTRIVANCE "for the prevention and cure of bucking by Waler horses," invented by Ridingmaster M'Ghee, of the 10th Hussars, has been forwarded to Queensland by the Government of India, with a request that the authorities will favour them with their opinion as to the merits of the invention, to enable them to form a fair estimate of its utility before its final adoption in the service. Attached to a heavy cavalry bridle is a strong curb-bit, to the end of the bars of which is fitted a semi-circular framework so arranged that it can be kept close against the horse's nose by means of a strap passing through staples in the nose and poll-straps, and thus along the top of the horse's neck to the pommel of the saddle, where it is securely fastened. The effect of this is to make it impossible for the horse to get his head down, and consequently he is unable to buck. It is further alleged that having worn this bridle once or twice he is not disposed to make any further attempt to buck even when ridden with an ordinary bridle.

WE quote the following from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"We understand that the General Court-martial held at Aden sentenced Lieutenant George Power of the 1st Battalion the Essex Regiment to be dismissed the service, and that the sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India. This result was not unexpected; but all the same, much sympathy will be felt for this unfortunate young gentleman, who had not the temper necessary to submit, in the manner discipline requires, to the persistent bullying of his commanding officer. The court-martial and the Commander-in-Chief have done their duty in a way that will meet with the approval of all persons interested in the maintenance of discipline. It now remains to see the way in which the Horse Guards will do their duty by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Rennie, commanding the 1st Battalion the Essex Regiment."

IN the City of London Court the other day Mr. Commissioner Kerr had before him a gentleman who described himself as a "financial agent." The Commissioner remarked:—"My experience is that when a man calls himself a financial agent, he never has a farthing in his pocket, and his only object is to get hold of other people's money." "This criticism," says *Truth*, "is sweeping, but too often true, and it applies to many gentlemen of a much more exalted station in life than those who ordinarily appear before the learned Commissioner."

AT the present moment the Americans are passing through an acute phase of relic-mania. The object of their special regard is Sir Walter Scott, and nick-nacks made out of the trees on the Abbotsford estate are fetching fancy prices. Commenting on the fact, an Albany newspaper drily remarks that the demand is proving "a serious drain upon the forests of Maine." It is not many years since a similar demand sprang up in England for articles from the Holy Land. The fashion was for trifles in olive-wood, and a brisk trade was done in paper-knives with Hebrew inscriptions. Portugal has forests of olivewood, and it is believed that Lisbon and Sheffield shared between them the profits of this furtive industry. It is an old story; wherever credulous enthusiasm exists, there we may expect to find apt and often ingenious imposture.

IT would seem that the cholera in Paris does not benefit the faculty much. "It is not," said a chemist, sadly, to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "such a source of profit to persons in my business as mere catch-cold weather." Even the undertakers do not make much out of it; for the friends of cholera victims do not order sumptuous funerals. Still it is not wholly bad for trade. "Precautionary medicines," this cheerful apothecary was bound to admit, are doing well. "Phenol" and mineral sulphates have gone off rapidly since the Toulon outbreak. There is an excellent business in sulphates of copper and iron. "Dr. Trousseau's cholera-drops, costing two francs a small phial, are splendidly brisk in the market. Ladies can carry them about in their muffs, and business men in their breast-pockets without inconvenience." Even cholera is not all for the worst in a best-of-all-possible world.

THERE is a growing fashion among American travellers of bringing personal attendants back from Europe. It is stated that, while very few of the outgoing steamers from New York carry personal attendants for the saloon passengers, the incoming ones are invariably "infested" with them, and sometimes in very large numbers. An American can go to Europe alone without any difficulty; but after a sojourn on the English side of the Atlantic he finds it impossible to come back without a servant to wait upon him. Imported men-servants, however, rarely stay long in the service of their employers, the opportunities for their social advancement in America being practically unlimited. If bright and intelligent, they soon find means of "bettering" themselves, of which they are not slow to take advantage. There is the same trouble with ladies' maids. These refined beings, when they discover on arrival in America that they must actually wash their own clothes, make their own beds, and sit in the kitchen when their mistresses have nothing for them to do, throw up their situations in disgust and advertise for places as governesses. French maids, says the *St. James's*, are considered more valuable than English ones. They give far less trouble, and do not entertain the same objections to making themselves generally useful.

WHILE English institutions are becoming Americanized, American institutions appear to be gradually becoming Anglicized. The British barmaid has lately been introduced into New York, and promises by all accounts to be a decided success. The credit of the notion is due to the enterprising proprietor of a liquor-saloon in that city, who obtained four "genuine English barmaids" with the view of adding to the attractions of his establishment. The system has only just come into operation; but the result, it is stated, is so satisfactory that the custom is about to be generally followed in the Broadway saloons up town. The four imported barmaids are the objects of much curiosity mingled with admiration. They are described as being "all square-shouldered, erect, and pleasant young women," who smile upon the customers with discrimination and comport themselves with the dignity becoming the position they occupy. The only drawback to the triumph they achieved on the first evening of their employment was their profound ignorance of American drinks. The saloon in question receives the patronage of the audiences of several theatres, and it is necessary for the customers to be waited on rapidly. In their attempts to concoct the required mixtures, the barmaids make some painful mistakes. It is, however, confidently expected that, with a little experience, they will soon overcome their difficulties in this respect; and so much interest is felt in the experiment, that even the most nauseous compounds are swallowed by frequenters of the saloon with imperturbable good-humour.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL cases of Loodiana disease have occurred in H Battery Royal Horse Artillery, at Rawulpindi. It is probable that the battery will be moved into camp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following was the parade state of the corps at the Oval yesterday:—3 instructors, 14 volunteers, 3 recruits, 49 cadets; total 74.

The competition by B. Company for the Thorpe Medal came off yesterday, with the following results:—

	200yds.	300yds.	400yds.	Total.
Captain Brown	19	20	24	63
L.-C. T. M. English	21	19	21	61
Vol. E. Wilcox	21	19	19	59
Vol. T. H. Stephens	23	16	19	58
Col.-Sgt. W. Jefferies	16	19	22	57
Vol. C. H. Bailie	16	19	10	45

The conditions were 7 shots at each distance, at regulation targets.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE DHARWAR TRAINING COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 2.

THE prize-distribution at the Dharwar Training College took place yesterday. In the quadrangle of the spacious college buildings arrangements were made for an open air meeting, by arranging chairs, tables, and benches for the occasion. At 4 p. m. the High School and College students came in. The gallery of the left wing of the building was crowded by spectators, owing to its commanding a full view of the scene below. By half-past four the officers of the educational and other departments put in an appearance. Mr. Madevrao Kane, B. A., headmaster of the Dharwar High School, and Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Bhanap, B. A., L.L.B., were among those present. Soon after, Dr. Bainbridge and the Rev. Mr. Kittle arrived. They were received by the principal and the vice-principal, who led them to their seats, the rest standing. The District Judge, Mr. Johnston, was expected, but a letter was received from him, expressing regret at his unavoidable absence owing to pressure of business. Dr. Bainbridge having been called to the chair, the proceedings of the meeting commenced. Mr. B. H. Hooligoal, the principal, read a report in English, setting forth the progress made and the good offices done to the S. D. by the college. He said that there was a boarding-house attached to the college, in which, besides the college students, a number of High School students were boarded. In good times the expenses per head did not exceed Rs. 4, but during the year following the terrible famine it exceeded Rs. 6, leaving no margin to the student for other expenses. The last year also had been in no way promising. He mentioned that in the boarding-house there was a small local self-government scheme working, as the students chose their own president, members of the managing committee, secretary, and auditors every month. In fact, the boarding-house business was going on almost mechanically without a hitch, and it was managed very economically, all the officers being honorary members.

After the principal had finished his report Mr. S. R. Savadi, vice-principal, gave in Canarese the substance of it for the benefit of those who did not know English. By way of advice to the departing students, he also addressed them in Canarese very briefly. He said that the Hindus regarded the instructor, or dnyan data (giver of knowledge) in the light of a father; so they, too, would be looked upon in the same light, and it was for them to deserve that title in the best way possible. They were not to think that they had given the finishing stroke to their education, but simply that they were students in the most comprehensive sense of the term. They had not to ransack the pages of Nature's grand book before they took up their favourite subjects and got a specialty therein to be of use to India or their countrymen. He pointedly drew their attention to the study of natural philosophy and mechanics—subjects which had made England and other civilized countries what they are at the present day. Science, he added, had turned the elements, nay almost all the forces of Nature, into its most obedient and humble servants. Another study he would impress upon their minds was that of their own mother tongue. Few books were to be had in Canarese; the few that existed could be easily counted on one's fingers. They could do something in the way of writing useful and interesting books, and thus leave behind them footprints on the sands of Time.

After this followed recitations in Sanskrit, Mahratti, and Canarese; and most of the reciters acquitted themselves creditably. Two manly dressed young lads sang the Canarese version of "God save the Queen."

The president then distributed certificates and prizes to the successful students, with a few encouraging words of advice to each. Prizes of Rs. 3 and 2 were awarded to the best students among the students who had passed an examination in elocution. The president's speech was as follows:—Gentlemen and students, the report read by the principal in connection with the Training College and its would-be branches will flourish and be of great use to the country. Education for the sake of education ought to be the motto of every student, and therefore each and every student should try to increase his knowledge as much as possible. It is said education softens ones manners, and that education which does not do so is comparatively valueless. Education ought to make every man, civilized, and especially a thorough citizen and gentleman. I therefore ask you students to carry with you good manners enlightenment, and civilization to whatever places you may go and with whomsoever you may come in contact. I feel glad to see that the Training College students encourage the art of speaking in their brother-students by giving them rewards out of their own pockets."

Applause and clapping of hands the president resumed his seat.

The Rev. Mr. Kittle, in proposing a vote of thanks to the president, said:—"To begin with, education ought to be sought for the happiness it confers on one, and secondly, for maintaining oneself and family. It should next be sought for the benefit of one's own country, and for increasing our love of God by being able to appreciate more and more of his grand works in Nature.

He was seconded by the principal, and the vote was carried unanimously.

After sweet-scented yellow flowers, wreaths, and gajaras, attar, gulab, and pan supari had been distributed the meeting broke up, and all went away in the fine moonlight, quite pleased with what they had witnessed and heard.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of Saturday last contains a letter from "Uncovenanted" on the subject of the question asked in the House of Commons by Sergeant Simon regarding the memorial submitted to the Viceroy by members of the Uncovenanted Service, and the Under-Secretary of State's reply thereto. In the concluding para. of his letter "Uncovenanted" asks what steps are next to be taken to advance the matter. I trust you will permit me, through your columns, to inform "Uncovenanted," and all other members of the service who are interested in the matter, that the Parliamentary reports did not contain a full account of the questions put and replies received. I have the best authority for saying that on Mr. Cross replying "that the India Office had received no memorial, nor had any information that any had been presented to the Viceroy," Sergeant Simon further asked "whether the India Office would inquire into the matter," to which Mr. Cross replied that "it is not the custom of the office here to inquire into such matters, unless intimation is received that documents had been presented to the Viceroy." I have further good reason to believe that the same M.P. who asked the questions in the House regarding the Uncovenanted memorial will bring the subject again before the House next session in the form of a motion, and I would suggest to "Uncovenanted" and other interested members of the service, that they should do what they can to obtain for the motion the greatest possible support when it is brought forward.

ANOTHER UNCOVENANTED.

Dec. 2.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT'S IDEAS ABOUT PARSEES.

IN the course of an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Wilfred Blunt expresses the following ideas about the Parsees:—

These would hardly require mention as an Indian sect at all were it not for their very great intelligence, and the lead they have recently taken in native political life. They are insignificant in point of population, and are very restricted in their locality. Bombay alone of the great cities finds them in large numbers. But their wealth there, their commercial aptitude, and their persistence in availing themselves of every means of education have placed them in a position of large and growing influence. They are, as is well known, the descendants of the fire-worshippers of Persia, and still hold closely to their traditions. Their religion of Zoroaster, originally simple and philosophical, seems in common with the rest of the religions imported into India, to have become overgrown there with grosser thought and less worthy practice, and to have adopted many of the superstitions peculiar to the Indians. Some of these seem indeed to have been forced on the Parsees by the Hindu rulers at the time of their first settlement, and others to be the result of the general decay of knowledge due to political conditions. The Parsees, however, were among the first to take advantage of the intellectual liberty which has been in the atmosphere of India since the coming of the English, and being also extremely keen traders they have profited more than others by the commercial régime of modern times and have grown rich. Well-educated, well-mannered, and naturally inclined to good, their religion is now simplifying itself once more, and the tendency of Parsee thought is, even more than the Hindu, towards a spiritualism of the logical dogmas and a reform in social practice. Anyone who has been with an educated Parsee over their "Towers of Silence" in Bombay must have been struck with the pains at which they are to interpret in a philosophical sense their ancient practice of exposing the dead; or who has discussed social questions with their desire to improve the condition of their women. Of the Parsees, however, and of the native Christians of Southern India, I will not speak at length. I saw too little of them to learn anything of real value; and the great numerical superiority of the Hindus and Mahomedans entitles them alone to general attention.

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE following is a copy of an address which will be presented to Lord Ripon by the representatives and members of the Native Press in Bombay:—

To, the most Hon'ble, George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., PC., G.C.B., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned representatives and members of the Native Press in the Presidency of Bombay and in the province of Berar, beg to express on the eve of Your Lordship's departure from these shores, our very deep regret that your Lordship's successful career as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has come to a close, and that Your Lordship is leaving this country just at the moment when the various excellent measures which your Lordship has introduced from motives of true benevolence and political foresight are beginning to bear fruit. We deem it, My Lord, our humble duty to approach Your Lordship on this occasion, and, in bidding you a hearty farewell, desire to express at the same time the grateful sentiments, which Your Lordship has inspired in us by the wise and generous policy which you pursued in the Government of this vast Empire—a policy which has served to increase the affection and loyalty of the people towards the rule of their much-beloved Sovereign, and which has given a new impulse to the material, moral, and political improvement of India. Deeply as we, in common with the masses of the people, lament that Your Lordship's connection with this country as its Viceroy has ended sooner than we had hoped, there is yet one circumstance from which we find some consolation, and that is, that on this day Your Lordship enjoys, in every section of the varied communities which make up the Indian peoples, a degree of respect, affection, and confidence which has few examples in the annals of Indian history. The impartial and beneficent character of your rule has justly made. Your Lordship's name a household word in every town and village of this vast Indian peninsula. Nothing that we can say, My Lord, can give an adequate conception of the feelings, on the one hand, of esteem and affection with which Your Lordship's acts are associated by the natives of this country, and of the sorrow, on the other, with which the news of Your Lordship's resignation of the office of Viceroy was received by them, when it was reported, from one end of the country to the other. The great secret of this attechment of the people for Your Lordship is the *moral force*, which has been the most marked and brilliant feature of Your Lordship's Government. Your Lordship's acts were all animated by a high sense of duty, by a strong sympathy with the people whom you were sent to govern, and desire on all occasions to ascertain their wants and wishes and meet their legitimate aspirations, and, above all, by firm and faithful adherence to the righteous principles embodied in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.

Of high character, which your Lordship is leaving behind, and which throw a lustre of glory over the history of your Lordship's administration, while their memory will obtain a permanent record in the hearts of a greatful people, we can but speak here in general terms. The scheme of local self-government, the Education Commission, the careful husbanding of the financial resources of the country, the protest against the sacrifice of India with a portion of the coast of the Egyptian expedition, the reduction of the salt-duty, the encouragement of private enterprise, the impetus given to local trades and manufactures and to the wheat trade, the wise measure limiting the periodical enhancements of the land revenue, the incessant interest exhibited in the condition of the Deccan peasantry the provision made for food and cattle reserves, the removal of the administrative inconvenience which disqualified a native judge from trying a British born offender; the improvement in the conditions attached to the selection of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service, the appointment of a native as acting Chief Justice of Bengal, the resolution directing publicity being given to measures the Legislative Councils, the selection of really able and representative men as members of the Supreme Legislature, the courteous and kind treatment of the Native Princes, the refusal to sanction the Game Preservation Bill and the Mhowra Bill of the Bombay Legislature in deference to public opinion, the respect invariably accorded to that opinion and the encouragement afforded to public criticism before the adoption of any final step on any question of moment before your Lordship—these bear ample testimony to the high and far-sighted statesmanship of your Lordship's administration. By calling upon the British Indian Association to select a gentleman to represent the interests of the Zemindars in the Legislative Council of the Government of India, Your Lordship has not only raised the status of public bodies like the Association, but has at the same time sowed the seeds of representative government for this country. But that for which we, as the humble exponents of native public opinion, stand most highly and especially indebted to Your Lordship, is the generous, statesmanlike, and thoroughly English policy which directed Your Lordship's administration in repealing, soon after Your Lordship's assumption of the office of Viceroy, the Vernacular Press Act, and in restoring to the Native Press a right, which it had enjoyed almost undisturbed until 1878, when it was suddenly withdrawn, much to the alarm and discontent of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in this country. We so fully and cordially recognise the inestimable character of that boon, which Your Lordship vouchasafed back to us, that we cherish and shall continue to cherish Your Lordship's name as that of one who gave new life to a Press that had virtually ceased to discharge the functions of a true and responsible exponent of native opinion and feeling. The Act, while professing to check the publication of none but seditious writings, aimed in effect, by the stringent and summary character of its provisions, at prohibiting all candid expression of opinion on the acts and measure of Government. To those who had learnt to feel proud of England's enlightened rule in India and to the intelligent masses generally who had been led to form high expectations from that rule, the Vernacular Press Act could not but afford matter for the most sincere regret and dissatisfaction, especially as it served to foster unhappy and politically mischievous impressions among the people and threatened to mark a signal departure from those enlightened principles of Government secured to this country by Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. At a moment when this feeling of dissatisfaction and suspicion had become general throughout the country, Your Lordship came out to India as her Viceroy, and to you, my Lord, the country naturally and eagerly looked for a return to and vindication of the principles of that Proclamation and for a nobler conception of the duties and responsibilities of Her Majesty's rule in India. We beg, therefore, most heartily to express to Your Lordship our sense of the deep obligations under which Your Lordship has placed us by restoring to the Native Press the valued liberty which it had lost and which we look upon as best calculated to impart to the office of a journalist a character of responsibility while increasing its usefulness.

We beg, my Lord, to lay particular stress on the inestimable character of the service Your Lordship has rendered to this country by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act because we feel it impossible to underrate the great political necessity that exists in this country of leaving its Press unfettered by unnecessary restrictions. However anxious the British rulers in India may be to govern it justly and fairly, a foreign nation like them, whose habits, customs and language, differ so widely from those of the people of this country, must find manifold difficulties in correctly ascertaining what those people really think and feel on the political questions that daily arise and on the relations between them and their Government. With true political foresight Sir Charles Metcalfe was the first to discern, among the earlier English rulers in India, how highly imperative it was, in the combined interests of the rulers and the ruled, that the voice of the People should find a free outlet, that a foreign Government such as that of the British in India should try to know and have the means of knowing what the people said and thought of it, and that, for its permanence and strength, it could not repose upon anything better than on the inherent rectitude of purpose and firmness of its rule. History has handed down to posterity the revered name of Sir Charles Metcalfe as the Father of the Liberty of the Press in India. My Lord, History will hand down your name to posterity as the Saviour of the Liberty of the Press in India, while it will proclaim to future ages in no uncertain sound the benign and impartial character of your Indian administration.

In conclusion, in wishing Your Lordship increased health and prosperity on your return home, we may, my Lord, be permitted to cherish an ardent hope that the noble principles which actuated Your Lordship's administration and which have deservedly raised you in the esteem and affection of the people of this country so as to be justly regarded by them as one of their greatest benefactors, will enlist the sympathy and receive the support of Your Lordship's distinguished successor; and that the new Viceroy will carry on the Government of this vast Empire with the industry, sympathy, liberality, and righteousness which characterised Your Lordship's administration. And further my Lord, although we deeply regret that Your Lordship has laid down the reins of office as Viceroy of this country, yet we eagerly hope that on your return home Your Lordship will continue to take an active interest in the affairs of this country and advocate the rights of its people with that high-minded sincerity and devotion to duty which have endeared Your Lordship's name to the two hundred millions of Her Majesty's subjects in this Indian continent.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE Worshipful Company of Fishmongers gave a dinner at Fishmonger's-hall, London-bridge, to a company numbering upwards of 150 noblemen and gentlemen.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., in responding, said he was proud to return thanks on behalf of the Navy in the presence of that distinguished company. He might have been an idle man; he had been for many years past a busy man, and his reward had been great, for he had had an opportunity, which all men would value, of devoting himself to one of the great interests of the country. He had had this further reward, that he had been brought into intimate association with a body of officers and men who were the pride of the country. (Cheers.) He was sure they all shared with him in the confidence he had in the ability of the officers and men of the Navy to maintain the maritime security of the country. They had been reminded that a less confident feeling was entertained with regard to the *materiel* of the navy. It was said that our ships were not numerous enough, and that they were defective in their design and in their construction. He could with confidence give them the re-assuring statement which the Prime Warden asked for with regard to the present condition of the Navy. He knew that there were many criticisms as to its condition, but he could match them, and more than match them, with similar criticisms which were pronounced abroad in the public Press of foreign countries and in the representative assemblies of those countries. He could confidently say, as regards the important class of battle ships, that we stood at the present moment in a commanding position. With regard to the future, they had, like other countries, to develop a policy. They knew, too, that they had at their back an enormous reserve to which they had only to make appeal—(cheers)—in order to produce, much more rapidly than it was possible for any foreign country to do, a development of our naval forces. The duty of the Admiralty was to look primarily to the power of the country against any possible combination of battle ships. They have fully done their duty in that respect. Then, perhaps, it would be said,—But we want something more than power in battle; we want protection for our commerce. But, first of all, he would remind them that commerce itself was not incapable of self-defence. Much, very much, could be done by judicious administration to give to the commerce of this country a power of self-defence. They of the Admiralty were of course not insensible to the force of public opinion, and if public opinion demanded further protection for the commerce of the country, and was fully prepared to bear the

NOTICES.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN,
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT is the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed) :

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIM ED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

CIRCULAR.

COMMANDERS of the MERCANTILE MARINE in PORT are INVITED to dress their vessels with flags on the occasion of the arrival of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin in the Mail steamer Tasmania on or about the 7th instant.

GEORGE C. PARKER, Captain I. M.
Acting Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 1st December, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

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1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

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ESTABLISHED, 1872.
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OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thomyson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Havannahs	,, 1 12	,, 17 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Little Devils	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, little dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazaar

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 200 lbs. per square inch,
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established [1851] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SUPERIOR DAMASK—D'OYLEYS, "NAPKINS,"—TABLE CLOTHS.

	Yards.	Rs.	A.
Fine Double Damask Cloths Rich Satin Foliage Stripes, Handsome Borders	3 by 2½ / 3½ by 3	24	0
		3	0
Fine Double Damask, as above, 90 inches wide, cut in lengths to suit any Table, per yard		7	8
		8	8

		Inches	Rs.	A.
Super Damask Napkins Hemmed and Dressed, ready for use	to match Cloths	23 by 23	10	0
		,,	12	0
		26 by 26	13	0
Very Superior quality		,,	15	0
D'Oyles Fringed, per doz.	Ditto.	,,	10	0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz.	Rs.	A.
Fine White Honeycomb, strong and durable	10	0	
Extra Large	15	0	
White Honeycomb, Wrappers 56 inches long	19	0	

	Doz.	Rs.	A.
White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels		0	0
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White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each		6	0
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CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, White or Brown, combining the extremes of softness and friction ... ... each 3 0, 3 for 9 0

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

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WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

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ARMY TAILORS,
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Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,
where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered.

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BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of NEW GOODS from the First Houses in Europe, and to which they respectfully invite attention.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

In the Latest and Choicest Designs.
From 1 Anna to 5 Rupees each.

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Badminton, Croquet and Lawn-Tennis sets, in cases complete.
Photo Frames, Albums, Ladies' Companions, Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Work Boxes, etc., etc.

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In every variety. Large Stock for Selection.
Special Discount for Schools.
Electro and Silver-Plated Ware,
In the Latest Styles and well suited for Presentation.
Conjuring Tricks, new and Amusing, in great variety.
Crystallized Apricots, Angelica, Cherries, Greengages, Mirabells, Strawberries, etc., etc.
Xmas Tree Ornaments in great variety.
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Most Popular Perfumes for the Pocket Handkerchief.
Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, for 1885,
In all Sizes and Styles, at English Prices.
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Sticks, and Cricketing Kit.
Writing Desks, Stationery Cabinets and Household Tidys.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
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TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO AND Co. have received a nice collection of ALBUMS, which they offer to the public at the undermentioned cheap rates.

1. Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades, and 28 cabinets—Rs. 80 each.

2. Small Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 34 cabinets—Rs. 28 each.

3. Patent Box Albums—Olive wood with passepartout for holding 48 cartes de visite—Rs. 22 each.

4. Table Stand Albums—In bronze for holding 24 cartes de visite—Rs. 6 each.

5. Large Blackwood Revolving Albums—With elegant table stand for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades and 28 cabinets—Rs. 200.

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Office open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, not cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

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OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort; Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay; and on the Premises.

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ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
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WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per Dozen. Quarts	Pints.
Pommery and Greno's	Rs. 60	32
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55	29
Perrier Jouet's "Reserve Cuvee"	,, 57	30
Perrier Jouet's First Quality	,, 50	26

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FRESH GLOVES.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' 4 buttons Kid Gloves, dark colours, stitched Backs	per pair 3 15
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Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, 6 buttons	4 8
Ladies' Long Jersey Kid in Fawns and greys	per pair 3 15
Ladies' Evening Kid Gloves in all colours, 4 buttons, Rs. 3-15; 6 buttons, Rs. 4-8, 8 buttons	4 12

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Suède Gloves in all colours, 6 buttons	per pair 2 8
Ladies' do. do. 8 buttons	per pair 3 15
Ladies' do. do. 10 buttons	per pair 4 4
Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, stitched Backs, 2 buttons	per pair 2 15
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A very large and choice assortment in Velvet Plush, felt and straw, in all the newest shapes from annas 14 each. Granny Bonnets. The Ada, "Chundo," "Nina," "Emille," "Columbia," Velvet Caps, Man-of-war Straw Hats in great variety.

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Children's Washing Sun Hats, Rs. 1-4, 1-12, 2-4, and 4-8 each.

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Of the finest Cashmere and very prettily trimmed, each Rs. 5-15.

Infant's Christening Cloaks in great variety. Finest Cashmere beautifully embroidered, each Rs. 6-15, 9-15, 14-8, and 16-8.

INFANT'S BOOTIES AND SOCKS,
From Annas 4 per pair.

INFANT'S BIBS.
From Annas 4 to Rs. 3-6 each.
Berlin-Wool Hoods, Annas 12 each.
Berlin-Wool Hats, Annas 15 each.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,
AND OTHER
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS
ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.

This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES No. 30.

This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,

Composed of Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics FOR CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SALT MINERALIS
A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
FRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL. For GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System, TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation it is a good remedy.

AGENTS.—Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona. Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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F. FISCHER & CO.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

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Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 F

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Do.	40		do. .. ,,	750
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Do. 8	do.	500	do. .. ,,	1,300
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PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, old at all Chemists, in bottles.

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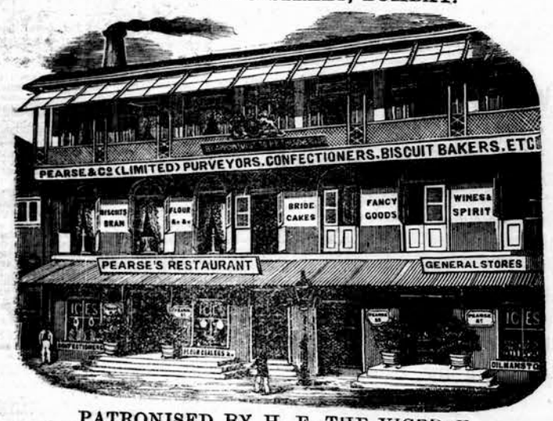

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ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

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PRICES.

Silver Mounted Single Harness per set				from Rs.	85 to Rs. 150
Brass	,,	,,	,,	from ,,	75 to ,, 135
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Flügel, Piano Harmonium. VORMALS J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART Pianino, Harmonicorde

The name Schiedmayer is of very old standing in the history of Pianoforte making, the great grandfather of the proprietor of the present firm

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STUTTGART,

was a Pianoforte maker to the Ducal Court Beyreuth in 1775; his son LORENZ subsequently established himself in Stuttgart, and in 1853 his two sons JULIUS and PAUL SCHIEDMAYER established themselves under the name

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER,

they having had a thorough practical training, and having also extended their studies both in England and France, made great strides in their business, and added to it that of making Harmoniums.

The manufactory in Stuttgart is now replete with the very finest machinery and every modern appliance for making

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

where are also employed several hundred hands.

Besides the great reputation the firm enjoys throughout the Continent, they have so well studied the requirements of foreign countries, that their instruments are in great demand in ENGLAND, AMERICA, THE CAPE, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, INDIA, and many other parts of the globe.

In consequence of his great experience in Pianoforte making, Mr. Julius Schiedmayer was made a member of the Juries of all great International Exhibitions, amongst others, LONDON 1862, STETTIN 1864, PARIS 1867, VIENNA 1873, PHILADELPHIA 1876. He received from the KING OF WURTEMBURG the order of Frederick I., and in 1864 the title of PRIVATE COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA conferred on him in 1867 the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and in 1873, that of the IRON CROWN. The Firm SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK has been awarded over 20 PRIZE MEDALS at various Exhibitions, besides

A GOLD MEDAL WITH FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

TWO SILVER MEDALS WITH FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, and has also had the honour of being appointed Makers to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The firm lately supplied a CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE to THE CONSERVATOIRE AT ROME, which gave such great satisfaction that the KING OF ITALY conferred on the firm, the honour of decorating the surviving partner, MR. PAUL SCHIEDMAYER, with the order of the ITALIAN CROWN.

The firm exports to one house alone in England over 500 Pianos annually, and with the vast stock of timber—which is kept cut and stacked for several years before being made up—and the extensive machinery in their factory, they are able to turn out Pianos of the highest class.

We have the pleasure to announce that our Pianos, by the above-named maker, and precisely similar to those noted in our catalogue, obtained FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, the highest awards for their class, at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, a proof of the superiority of our SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS over all others exhibited.

The genuine Instruments bear the name

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK

STUTTGART,

AND

SOUNDY AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

The maker's name should not be confounded with a similar one SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import, the instruments sold by us are the only SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS that obtained an award at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

	Rs.
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frames. The most perfect Grand made	1,500
A SIMILAR GRAND, but with plainer case	1,300
THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with solid iron frames in mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings ...	800
Or with 2 Pedals, Forte and Sourdine	850

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SOLE IMPORTERS & AGENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

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Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (JEEJEEBHAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
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THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
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&c., &c.,

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LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,

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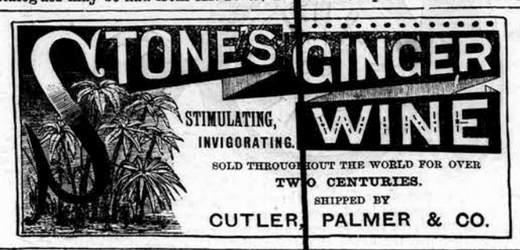

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NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1883.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

USE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP

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PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.

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HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SATARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. pre-ent their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batches of Superior HIGHASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

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Depôts at all the principal Chemists' in the Universe.

Beware of Imitations.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.

With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!

If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.

Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!

Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.

The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

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IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either *au naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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COD LIVER OIL PETER MOLLER'S

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—

Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,

Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere.

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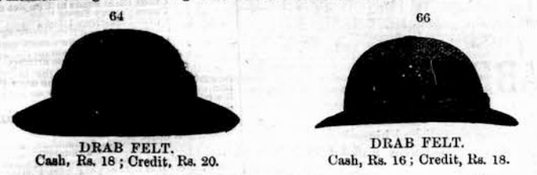
ASQUITH AND LORD have received the following Shapes in
ELWOOD'S PATENT VENTILATED HELMETS.

We keep only one quality, *i.e.*, the best, and they never fail to give satisfaction :—

63 DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18 ; Credit, Rs. 20.
63A 65 DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18 ; Credit, Rs. 20

63A—Inside view showing the Patent Ventilated Air Space in 63, 64, 65, 66 ; they are Perfect. Protection, being Double Hats throughout, and are much more comfortable than the ordinary Ventilated Helmets owing to their being fitted with a Patent Inner Band.



64 DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18 ; Credit, Rs. 20.
66 DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 16 ; Credit, Rs. 18.

62 69 68 ANDRE'S SINGLE TERAI.

THE REGULATION.

	Rs. a.		Rs.
Drab Felt.....Cash	12 8	... Credit	14
White Drill on Felt ..... „	14 8	... „	16
White Drill on Cork & Felt „	16 0	... „	18
White Doeskin on Cork & Felt „	22 0	... „	25

THE SHIKAR.

	Rs. a.		Rs.
Drab Felt.....Cash	13 8	... Credit	15
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White Drill on Cork & Felt „	16 0	... „	18
Tan Flax on Cork and Felt „	15 0	... „	17

ANDRE'S TERAIS.

Ladies' Drab Double Terais ... ...Cash Rs. 18-0 Credit Rs. 20
Gent's do. do. ... ... „ „ 18-0 „ „ 20
Gent's Drab Single Terais, as Block 69 ... ... „ „ 10-8 „ „ 12

The Double Terai is connected by the New Patent Ventilator, and can be worn as either a Single or Double Hat.

N.B.—The above are Catalogue Numbers ; in ordering, please specify, and give measurement round head or size of Hat worn.

VALUE PAYABLE POST.

On all orders exceeding Rs. 20 we allow 10 per Cent. Discount off our Cash Rates as well as Free Carriage and Packing.

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SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.
BEST MAKE STANDARD QUALITY.

FASHIONABLE HORSE-SHOE "GOOD LUCK" JEWELLERY.

	Cash Rs.
Lockets	15
Brooches.....	6
Bangles	9
Band Bracelets.	15

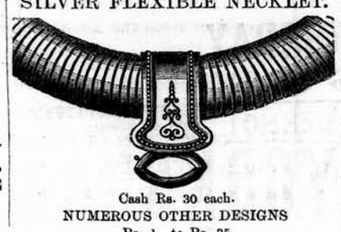
New Designs in
Silver "Fichu" Brooches.
Small Silver Earrings.
Silver Hair Pins.
Silver Bracelets.

Rs. 15 Cash.

THE "PADLOCK" BANGLE.

Cash Rs. 9 each.
OTHER NEW PATTERNS,
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

SILVER FLEXIBLE NECKLET.



Cash Rs. 30 each.
NUMEROUS OTHER DESIGNS
Rs. 1 to Rs. 35.

GENT'S SILVER ALBERTS, SCARF-PINS, STUDS, PENCIL CASES, CHARMS, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

Inspection invited.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
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DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT, called by the above name,
Is a Sovereign Remedy for
Bruises, Burns, Cancer, Chilblains, Cuts, Eruptions, Eyes Inflamed, Fistula, Gangrene, Pimples, Piles, Scorbutic Complaints, Skin Diseases, and Ulcerated Legs,
Even if of twenty years' standing.—Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s.

The PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ or ALTERATIVE PILLS are confidently recommended for the cure of Scrophula (commonly called King's Evil), Scorbutic Ulcers, Leprosy, and are remarkably successful in that form of Skin Disease which shows itself in cracks in the skin of the hands, which are so painful and so difficult to heal.
They are also a valuable Family Aperient. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.
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Do 10 STOPS, 2 Swells, NEW MODEL with velvet covered lamp stands ... ... „ 500
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Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful) ... ... „ 650
Do. 11 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS. This is an entirely New Model and has a MUSIC RACK and Gilt Panels ... ... „ 650

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FIVE OCTAVE REAN, 9 STOPS and 2 Swells ... ... „ 400
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Do. 9 STOPS and 2 Swells, an Entirely NEW MODEL with BOX for MUSIC and BEAUTIFULLY CARVED TOP ... ... „ 450
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THE CHURCH HARMONIUM : FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800. (Specially made for India.)
DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM : 14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
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Solid Oak, 4 Octaves.. .. .. Rs. 100
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Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator... ... ... „ 180
In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ... ... Rs. 300
In Oak, 8 Stops ... ... „ 300
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STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ...Rs. 25
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All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

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SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING,
A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz. :—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
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Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.
Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.
Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate ; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

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PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.
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It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"
IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST.
Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52
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Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

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The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—
Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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THE newest, cheapest, and most perfect Air-Guns in the market ; and excellent weapons for practice and entertainment in halls, gardens, fields, &c., &c.

At from 25 to 30 yards they give most precise and powerful shots which even at these distances are capable of piercing ¼ in. to ½ in. deal boards, and therefore are quite strong enough to kill birds, rabbits, &c.

Both darts and balls can be used, and as neither caps or cartridges are required with the "Gem," the shot is unaccompanied by any noise, report, or recoil ; and no cleaning is required afterwards. There is no fear of explosion or any other danger.

One thousand shots can be projected from these Guns at a cost of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ; therefore considering the expense for cart ridges, &c., required for other Guns, it is evident that the "Gem" repays itself in a very short time. The Guns are well finished and proved before leaving the manufactory ; stocks are nicely varnished and polished ; locks, &c., nickled and barrels blued, complete with 12 darts, 200 balls, and 1 pincer (for extracting darts from wood targets)—Rs. 35.

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Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

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Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.
N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

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HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
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JAPANNED PATENT STEEL BOXES.

Made shallow, suitable for fitting under a Berth, Railway Carriage, or Dog-Cart Seat.

Size 21 by 7 by 12 in.....Price Rs. 9
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The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST.
PACKETS 3d. TINS 1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.
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ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST.
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